



The 57th Presidential Inaugural Ceremonies
Monday, January 21, 2013

GUIDE FOR PRODUCERS AND
CORRESPONDENTS
TO THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES
AND CAPITOL HILL EVENTS

PRODUCED BY
THE JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES
JANUARY 2013

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Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies (JCCIC)

For more information on the JCCIC and the Inaugural Ceremonies please visit our website at <http://www.inaugural.senate.gov/>, our Facebook page at <http://www.facebook.com/#!/JCCIC> and our Twitter account at [@jccic2013](#)

MEDIA TIMELINE (TENTATIVE)

- 9:00 AM** VIPs begin arriving
- Former Presidents
Governors
Members of the House of Representatives
United States Senate
Cabinet designees
- 9:30 AM** PS 22 performs
- 9:45 AM** Lee University performs
- 10:00 AM** United States Marine Band performs
- 10:55 AM** Color Guard
- 11:08 AM** Biden family announced and seated
- 11:09 AM** Obama family announced and seated
- 11:12 AM** Dr. Jill Biden announced and seated
- 11:14 AM** First Lady Michelle Obama announced and seated
- 11:18 AM** Vice President Joe Biden announced and seated
- 11:20 AM** President Barack Obama announced and seated
- 11:30 AM** Chairman Schumer delivers opening remarks
- 11:34 AM** Chairman Schumer introduces Myrlie Evers-Williams
- 11:35 AM** Invocation by Myrlie Evers-Williams
- 11:37 AM** Chairman Schumer introduces Brooklyn Tabernacle
- 11:38 AM** Brooklyn Tabernacle performs
- 11:42 AM** Chairman Schumer introduces Senator Alexander
- 11:44 AM** Senator Alexander welcomes and introduces Associate Justice Sonia Sotomayor

11:46 AM Vice Presidential Oath administered by Associate Justice Sonia Sotomayor

11:46 AM Herald Trumpets perform four “Ruffles and Flourishes” and U.S. Marine Band performs “Hail Columbia”

11:49 AM Chairman Schumer introduces James Taylor

11:50 AM James Taylor performs

11:54 AM Chairman Schumer introduces Chief Justice John G. Roberts

11:55 AM Presidential oath is administered

11:56 AM Herald Trumpets perform 4 “Ruffles and Flourishes” and the U.S. Marine Band performs “Hail to the Chief.” Twenty one gun salute

11:59 AM Chairman Schumer introduces the President

12:00 PM Inaugural address

12:20 PM Chairman Schumer introduces Kelly Clarkson

12:21 PM Kelly Clarkson performs

12:25 PM Chairman Schumer introduces the poet, Richard Blanco

12:26 PM Richard Blanco reads poem

12:29 PM Chairman Schumer introduces Reverend Dr. Luis León

12:30 PM Benediction delivered by Reverend Dr. Luis León

12:33 PM Chairman Schumer introduces Beyoncé to perform the National Anthem

12:34 PM Beyoncé performs the National Anthem

12:39 PM President’s Room signing ceremony

2:32 PM Review of the troops

2:36 PM President and Mrs. Obama, and Vice President and Dr. Biden leaves with parade

2013 Inaugural Ceremonies

PROCESSIONS TO THE PLATFORM

Dr. Jill Biden

Robert Reeves, Deputy Clerk of the House of Representatives	Sheila Dwyer, Assistant Secretary of the Senate
Dr. Jill Biden	
Mrs. Alexander	Mrs. Boehner
Mrs. Cantor	

First Lady, Mrs. Michelle Obama

Karen Haas, Clerk of the House of Representatives	Nancy Erickson, Secretary of the Senate
First Lady of the United States, Mrs. Michelle Obama	
Mrs. Schumer	Mrs. Reid
Mrs. Pelosi	

Vice President Joseph R. Biden Jr.

Kelly Fado, JCCIC Inaugural Coordinator	
Kerri Hanley, House Deputy Sergeant at Arms	Martina Bradford, Senate Deputy Sergeant of Arms
Vice President of the United States, Joseph Biden	
House Democratic Leader Pelosi	Senate Majority Leader Reid

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President Barack H. Obama

Jean Bordewich, JCCIC Staff Director	
Paul Irving, House Sergeant at Arms	Terry Gainer, Senate Sergeant at Arms
President of the United States, Barack H. Obama	
Senator Alexander	Chairman Schumer
Speaker Boehner	Senate Majority Leader Reid
Majority Leader Cantor	Leader Pelosi

PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL PROGRAM

Musical Prelude	Staten Island's PS22 Chorus and the Lee University Festival Choir
Prelude	The United States Marine Band Colonel Michael J. Colburn, <i>Director</i>
Call to Order and Welcoming Remarks	The Honorable Charles E. Schumer <i>United States Senator, New York</i>
Invocation	Myrlie Evers-Williams
Musical Selection	The Brooklyn Tabernacle Choir

**The Vice Presidential Oath of Office will be administered to Joseph R Biden Jr.,
by Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States
The Honorable Sonia Sotomayor**

Musical Selection	James Taylor
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**The Presidential Oath of Office will be administered to Barack H. Obama by the
Chief Justice of the United States The Honorable John G. Roberts, Jr.**

Inaugural Address	The President of the United States
Musical Selection	Kelly Clarkson
Poet	Richard Blanco
Benediction	Reverend Dr. Luis León
The National Anthem	Beyoncé

Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies

Charles E. Schumer, Chairman
Harry Reid, Lamar Alexander, John A. Boehner, Eric Cantor, Nancy Pelosi

INAUGURAL THEME

The 2013 Inaugural theme was chosen by the members of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies. The theme “Faith in America’s Future” commemorates the United States’ perseverance and unity and marks the sesquicentennial year of the placement of the Statue of Freedom atop the new Capitol Dome in 1863. When the Civil War threatened to bring construction of the Dome to a halt, workers pressed onward, even without pay, until Congress approved additional funding to complete the Dome that would become a symbol of unity and democracy to the entire world.

INAUGURAL THEME ESSAY

“A beauty, large and bold”: The Capitol Dome and the Promise of America’s Future

The Presidential Inauguration of 2013 takes place amidst national commemorations of the sesquicentennial of the Civil War. The year 1863 was one of the most fateful in our nation’s history. It began with the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation in January and ended with the placement of the Statue of Freedom atop the new Capitol Dome in December. It also was the year of bloody battles at Chancellorsville, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Ft. Wagner, Chickamauga, and Chattanooga, and of President Abraham Lincoln’s historic Gettysburg Address. Yet in the darkest days of the most deadly war in American history, the country also was looking ahead, laying the foundations for future growth and progress.

The great dome of the Capitol served as a symbolic backdrop for this transitional period. George Washington recommended a design for the Capitol in 1793 that he hoped would provide beauty and grandeur, but the crowning feature of the first Capitol, completed by 1824, bore little resemblance to the cast iron structure so recognizable today. Between 1824 and 1850, the United States acquired vast new territories, created seven new states, and brought to Washington an increasing number of representatives and senators. The House and Senate soon outgrew their legislative chambers, prompting members to authorize construction of two new wings.

As the Capitol expanded, it quickly became apparent that the original dome would look out of place on the enlarged building. In 1854 Capitol architect Thomas Walter designed a new dome, inspired by classical European cathedrals. Capitol engineer Montgomery C. Meigs, working with Walter, believed the taller dome—to be made of fireproof cast iron—could serve as “a crown,” collecting the “whole into one grand composition.” Construction began in 1856, and over the next five years Washingtonians marveled at the sight of the new dome taking shape. By March 4, 1861, when Abraham Lincoln took the presidential oath of office, a half-finished dome loomed over the Capitol.

The attack on Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861—the spark that ignited civil war—transformed the capital city. President Lincoln’s call for troops brought soldiers streaming into Washington, where they set up camp in and around the unfinished Capitol. Quickly, material intended for the construction of the new dome was converted for use in fortifying the building, as the Capitol took on the appearance of an armed fort. “About the entrance and between the pillars were barricades of iron plates intended for the dome, held in place by barrels of sand and cement,” wrote one observer. In

May of 1861, Meigs directed contractors to cease construction, explaining the government “has no money to spend except in self-defense.”

Despite Meigs’ order, the iron foundry contracted to build the dome continued its work—without pay. A large amount of cast iron was already on site, and they feared it might be damaged or destroyed if installation was delayed. “Although they were directed to suspend operations, and were notified that if they proceeded they would do it at their own expense and risk,” noted Thomas Walter, “they concluded to go on, at least with the putting up of the material on the ground, trusting for the future to the justice of the government. This was alike creditable to their perseverance and to their patriotism. They have thus prevented the sound of the hammer from being stopped on the national Capitol a single moment during all of our civil troubles.”

In 1862 Congress considered again whether to continue the massive construction project. The Union was strong enough, Vermont Senator Solomon Foot argued, “to put down this rebellion and to put up this our Capitol at the same time.” Congress renewed the contract for construction. “We shall therefore remain, and work away at the Capitol let come what may,” Walter commented. Nothing but a “force of arms will stop the work.” Slowly and steadily, the massive dome became a reality.

Construction of the dome was an arduous task. Skilled and unskilled workers, many of whom began the project as enslaved labor and continued as free labor, operated machinery at dangerous heights to hoist the heavy cast iron pieces into place. Accidents and injuries were common. The vision of this unceasing labor in the midst of national crisis proved to be inspiring. “If people see the Capitol going on,” remarked President Lincoln in 1863, “it is a sign we intend the Union shall go on.”

To crown the structure, Walter hired American sculptor Thomas Crawford to produce an allegorical statue representing liberty. Once Crawford completed the design in his studio in Rome, Italy, he created a plaster cast of the statue he called Freedom, divided it into five separate pieces, and shipped it to America. Freedom’s journey proved to be long and hazardous. Her small cargo ship developed leaks, forcing a delay of several weeks at Gibraltar. When the journey was resumed, violent storms caused even more damage, prompting the captain to order all heavy cargo dumped overboard except for the precious crates carrying Freedom. After several tempestuous months at sea, the ship limped into harbor at Bermuda. There, the voyage was abandoned and the vessel condemned. Despite these obstacles, Freedom persevered through her journey and the crates holding the plaster model eventually arrived in Washington.

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A local iron foundry, Clark Mills, was tasked with casting the statue into bronze. The owner turned to an enslaved African American named Philip Reid to skillfully devise a method of separating and then casting the individual sections. By the time Reid and a team of laborers assembled the completed *Statue of Freedom* three years later, Reid was a free man, liberated by the DC Emancipation Act of 1862. “Was there a prophecy in that moment when the slave became the artist,” wrote one contemporary, “and with rare poetic justice, reconstructed the beautiful symbol of freedom for America?”

At noon on December 2, 1863, a solemn ceremony honored the dome and the placement of the Statue of Freedom. “I shall always identify Washington with that huge and delicate towering bulge of pure white,” wrote Walt Whitman. “There is no place in the city, or for miles and miles off..., but

what you see this tiara-like dome quietly rising out of the foliage.” As Freedom took her stance atop the dome, a salute served “as an expression...of respect for the material symbol of the principle upon which our government is based.” Artillery at the Capitol fired a 35-gun-salute—one gun for each state, including those of the Confederacy. The twelve forts that guarded the capital city answered with cannon fire. “Freedom now stands on the Dome of the Capitol of the United States,” wrote Commissioner of Public Buildings Benjamin Brown French. “May she stand there forever, not only in form, but in spirit.”

INAUGURAL BIBLES

LINCOLN BIBLE

President Barack Obama on January 21, 2013, will take the oath of office on a Bible from the Library of Congress' collections that is steeped in history — the same Bible upon which Abraham Lincoln swore March 4, 1861, to uphold the Constitution.



Photo from Library of Congress
Lincoln Bible

To view the Lincoln Inaugural Bible today is to conjure up the remarkable scene which unfolded on the East Front of the Capitol almost 147 years ago. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney, then 84 years old. As the author of the infamous “Dred Scott” decision of 1857, which held in part that Congress did not have the power to abolish slavery in the territories, Taney was clearly no friend to Lincoln or the cause of emancipation. In the Inaugural Address which followed, President Lincoln appealed to his countrymen to follow “the better angels of our nature.”

The Bible was originally purchased by William Thomas Carroll, Clerk of the Supreme Court. The Lincolns' family Bible, which is also in the Library's collections, had been packed with other belongings that were traveling from Springfield.

The Bible itself is bound in burgundy velvet with a gold-washed white metal rim around the three outside edges of both covers. All its edges are heavily gilt. In the center of the top cover is a shield of gold wash over white metal with the words “Holy Bible” chased into it. The book is 15 cm long, 10 cm wide, and 4.5 cm deep when closed. The 1,280-page Bible was published in 1853 by the Oxford University Press.

In the back of the volume, along with the seal of the Supreme Court, it is annotated: “I, William Thomas Carroll, clerk of the said court do hereby certify that the preceding copy of the Holy Bible is that upon which the Honble. R. B. Taney, Chief Justice of the said Court, administered to His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, the oath of office as President of the United States ...”

KING BIBLE

The King Bible was Dr. King's “traveling bible.” An avid reader who was constantly on the road, Dr. King typically traveled with a selection of books that included this bible. It was used for inspiration and preparing sermons and speeches, including during Dr. King's time as pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama.

FIVE FLAGS OF THE WEST FRONT



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Framed against a backdrop of red, white, and blue bunting, the West Front of the United States Capitol features five flags.

On either side are two earlier flags: the flag popularly known as the “Betsy Ross flag,” with stars arranged in a circle, appeared in the early 1790s; the next two flags towards the center are the flags the U.S. adopted when the President-elect's home state became part of the United States. The middle flag is the current flag of the United States representing the fifty states.

President Barack Obama’s home state of Illinois entered the Union on December 3, 1818 making it the 21st state to join the Union. Therefore, during the 2013 Inaugural Ceremonies the two flags towards the center will display 21 stars.

INAUGURAL SITE MAP & GUIDELINES

Inauguration Ceremonies

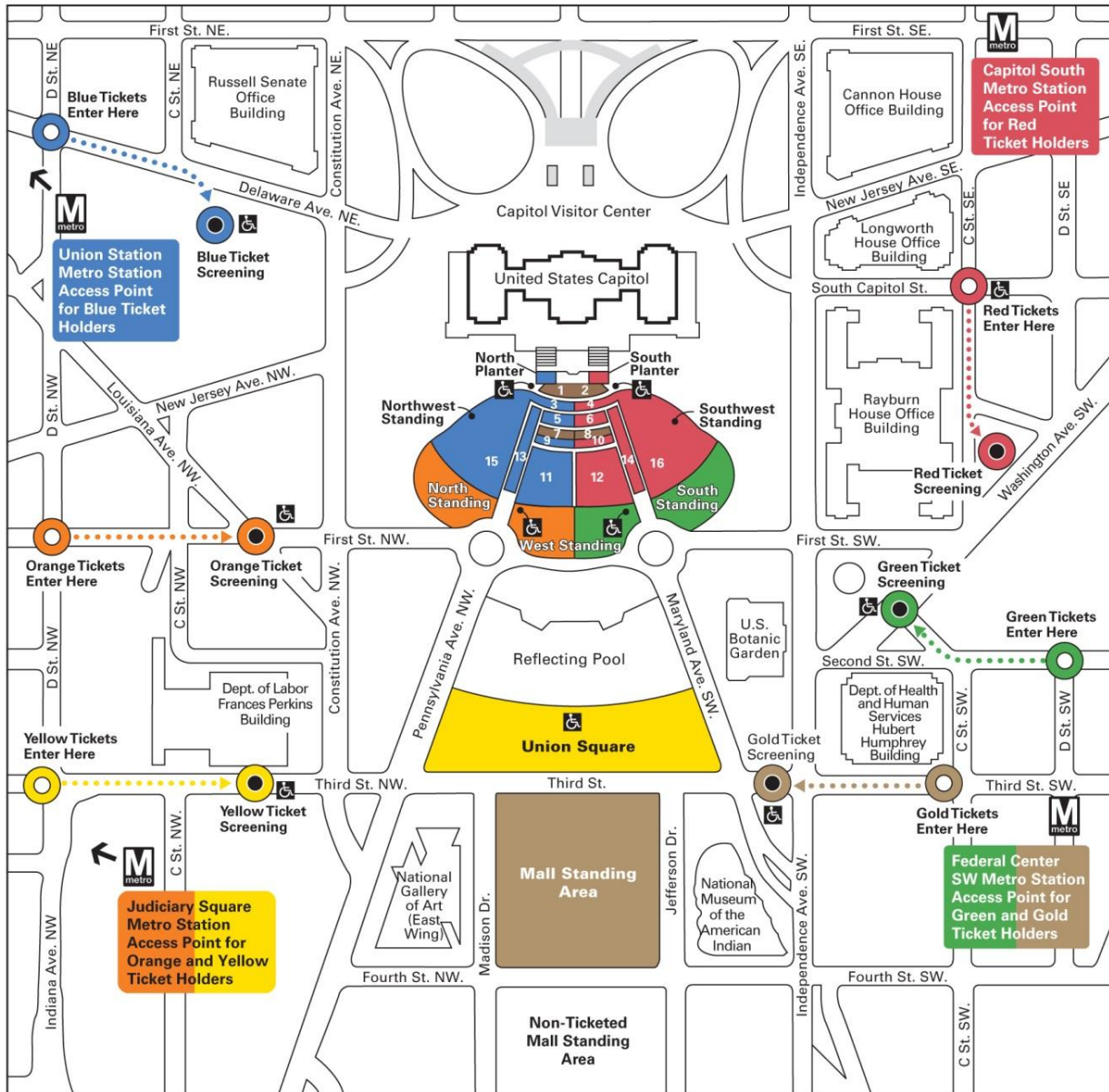
MAP AND GUIDELINES

January 21, 2013

The Capitol of the United States of America
City of Washington

MAP OF LOCATIONS OF GATES AND GUEST SECTIONS FOR TICKET HOLDERS

Please bring the Map and Guidelines and your ticket to the Inauguration



See "Guidelines" on reverse for additional **Metro Stations**.



Please Note:
All Entrances Accessible

Entrance will only be granted at Gate indicated on Admission Ticket.

All ticket holders will be required to pass through security screening.



The following are PROHIBITED: Firearms; ammunition; explosives, including fireworks; knives, blades and other sharp objects; mace and pepper spray; sticks or poles; pocket or hand tools; packages, backpacks, large bags, duffel bags and suitcases; aerosol sprays; thermoses and coolers; strollers; umbrellas; laser pointers; air horns; signs and posters; animals (other than service animals); portable chairs (other than those for disabled persons); alcoholic beverages; and any other items that may pose a threat to the security of the event as determined by security screeners.

Guidelines for Inauguration Ceremonies

Plan to arrive early and dress appropriately for the weather!

Gates open at 7:00 A.M.

There is no street or public parking on or near the U.S. Capitol Grounds. U.S. Capitol Police will close all streets in the vicinity of the Capitol, and ticket holders are strongly encouraged to walk or use public transportation. The U.S. Capitol Building will be closed to the public. Ticketed guests should be prepared for dense crowds on Metro and other forms of public transportation. Those riding Metro are encouraged to plan a route that avoids transfers. Alternative Metro stations are suggested below, in addition to the Metro stations closest to the Capitol. Signs guiding ticketholders to the Capitol will be posted throughout the city. For updates, please consult:

-  • **Website:** Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies: inaugural.senate.gov
- For the most up-to-date information, download the **WEB APP** at inaugural.senate.gov on any smartphone.
-  • **Twitter:** @jccic2013 and @secretsservice with the common hashtag #inaug2013
- To receive **free emergency alerts and public notifications** regarding the Inauguration, text the word "INAUGURATION" to 888777. Text messaging fees may apply.

Please be advised that you must leave the ticketed area after the event is over. Signs will be posted directing you back to Metro stations.

Public Access Points to the Ticketed Areas:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | Red Ticket Holders | Take Metro to Capitol South (Orange or Blue Line) or Eastern Market (Orange or Blue Line). Enter screening point at C Street and South Capitol Street, SE. – Red Gate ONLY. |
|  | Green Ticket Holders | Take Metro to Federal Center, SW (Orange or Blue Line) or L'Enfant Plaza (Orange, Blue, Yellow or Green Line). Enter screening point at D Street and Second Street, SW. – Green Gate ONLY. |
|  | Orange Ticket Holders | Take Metro to Judiciary Square (Red Line) or Gallery Place (Red, Yellow or Green Line). Enter screening point at First Street and D Street, NW. – Orange Gate ONLY. |
|  | Blue Ticket Holders | Take Metro to Union Station (Red Line) or NoMa Gallaudet U (Red Line). Enter screening point at Delaware Avenue and D Street, NE. – Blue Gate ONLY. |
|  | Gold Ticket Holders | Take Metro to Federal Center, SW (Orange or Blue Line) or L'Enfant Plaza (Orange, Blue, Yellow or Green Line). Enter screening point at Third Street and C Street, SW. – Gold Gate ONLY. |
|  | Yellow Ticket Holders | Take Metro to Judiciary Square (Red Line) or Gallery Place (Red, Yellow or Green Line). Enter screening point at Third Street and D Street, NW. – Yellow Gate ONLY. |

Ticket holders will be required to pass through security screening.

The following are **PROHIBITED**: Firearms; ammunition; explosives, including fireworks; knives, blades and other sharp objects; mace and pepper spray; sticks or poles; pocket or hand tools; packages, backpacks, large bags, duffel bags and suitcases; aerosol sprays; thermoses and coolers; strollers; umbrellas; laser pointers; air horns; signs and posters; animals (other than service animals); portable chairs (other than those for disabled persons); alcoholic beverages; and any other items that may pose a threat to the security of the event as determined by security screeners.



All entrances to the ceremonies are accessible and are noted on the map. For additional information regarding accessibility, please call the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services (OCAS) recorded information line at 202-224-1500 (voice) or 202-228-1612 (TTY). You may also contact OCAS directly at 202-224-4048 (voice) or 202-224-4049 (TTY).

IMAGE OF TICKETS

*The honor of your presence
is requested at the ceremonies attending the
Inauguration of the
President and Vice President
of the United States*

*The Capitol of the United States of America
City of Washington
January twenty-first
Two thousand thirteen
by the*

*Joint Congressional
Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies*

*Charles E. Schumer, Chairman,
Harry Reid, Lamar Alexander,
John A. Boehner, Eric Cantor, Nancy Pelosi*

MALL STANDING AREA • GOLD

Admit Bearer to Mall Standing Area

Please Arrive Early Due to Large Crowds

Ceremonies—11:30 a.m.

Musical Prelude—Prior to
Ceremonies



Inauguration Ceremonies

JANUARY 21, 2013

ADMIT BEARER TO UNION SQUARE OF CAPITOL

ceremonies—11:30 A.M.
Musical Prelude—Prior to
ceremonies

*We arrive early due to large crowds.
Ticket holders will be required to
pass through security screening.*

Charles E. Schumer
Charles E. Schumer
Chairman
Congressional Inaugural Committee

THIS TICKET DOES NOT ADMIT
TO CAPITOL BUILDING

UNION SQUARE STANDING • YELLOW

ENTER YELLOW GATE

PARTICIPANT'S BIOGRAPHIES

PS22 CHORUS

The internationally acclaimed PS22 Chorus of Staten Island, consisting of 65 fifth graders and directed by Gregg Breinberg, has become one of the most renowned children's choirs worldwide, with their YouTube videos garnering over 50,000,000 views.

The public school chorus was presented the prestigious Webby Award for "Artist of The Year" by R&B artist Ne-Yo in 2010. Over the years, the group has had celebrated appearances on Nightline, Good Morning America, The Today Show, MTV, VH1, and was twice featured on Oprah! Perhaps best remembered for closing the 83rd Annual Academy Awards with a show-stopping rendition of "Over The Rainbow," the chorus has also performed with such celebrated artists as Katy Perry, Carrie Underwood, Gym Class Heroes, Queen Latifah, and a host of other huge names in the music industry. The group continues to remain in the public eye with its astounding accomplishments year to year.

For more information on PS22 Chorus please visit:
[PS22 Chorus](#)

LEE UNIVERSITY FESTIVAL CHOIR

The Lee University Festival Choir is a student ensemble which represents the Tennessee University at special campus and community events throughout the school year. The 200 students performing at the 2013 Presidential Inauguration have been chosen from seven campus choral ensembles, including 350 vocalists, which perform regularly as part of the Lee University School of Music. These ensembles have appeared around the world at venues as varied as Carnegie Hall, the NBC television show "Sing Off", and St. Peter's Basilica in the Vatican. The groups present choral masterworks, pop and gospel music, and standard classical literature, performing composers ranging from Duruflé to Bach to John Rutter. In addition to North American touring, Lee's choirs perform extensively throughout Europe and Asia and are scheduled to tour Indonesia and China this summer.

The Lee Festival Choir members represent a cross section of students from Lee University, a comprehensive Christ-centered institution in Cleveland, Tennessee. Founded in 1918, Lee is the largest private institution in East Tennessee; its 4500 on-campus students live and study in a vibrant traditional small-town campus setting. Lee students come from all 50 states and 57 foreign countries, and enroll in seventy programs of study which represent all the traditional liberal arts, education, religion and business. The university features an award-winning service learning program and one of the nation's most robust study-abroad experiences.

The Lee University Festival Choir is under the direction of William Green, who is Dean of the

School of Music. Dr. Green holds the DMA degree in choral conducting from the University of Kentucky.

For more information on the Lee University Festival Choir please visit:
[Lee University Festival Choir](#)

U.S. MARINE BAND —"THE PRESIDENT'S OWN"

For more than two centuries, the United States Marine Band has been part of the events that have shaped our nation. As "The President's Own," its omnipresent role has made it an important thread in the fabric of American life.

Established by an Act of Congress in 1798, the Marine Band is America's oldest continuously active professional musical organization. Its primary mission is unique—to provide music for the President of the United States and the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

President John Adams invited the United States Marine Band to make its White House debut on New Year's Day, 1801, in the then-unfinished Executive Mansion. On March 4, the band performed for Thomas Jefferson's Inauguration and research suggests that the band has participated in every presidential inaugural since. In Jefferson, the band found its most visionary advocate and friend. An accomplished musician himself, Jefferson recognized the unique relationship between the band and the chief executive and is credited with giving the Marine Band the title, "The President's Own."

Whether performing for South Lawn arrival ceremonies, State Dinners, or receptions, the United States Marine Band musicians appear at the White House more than 200 times each year. These performances range from a solo harpist or chamber orchestra, to a dance band or full concert band, making versatility an important requirement for band members. Additionally, the band participates in more than 500 public and official performances annually, including concerts and ceremonies throughout the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area. Each fall, the band travels through a region of the United States during its concert tour, a century-old tradition initiated by John Philip Sousa, the band's legendary 17th Director.

"The President's Own" continues to maintain Sousa's standard of excellence. Musicians are selected at auditions much like those of major symphony orchestras, and they enlist in the U.S. Marine Corps for duty with the Marine Band only. Most of today's members are graduates of the nation's finest music schools, and nearly 60 percent hold advanced degrees in music.

On July 11, 1998, the United States Marine Band celebrated its 200th anniversary with a command performance at the White House and gala concert at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington attended by President and Mrs. Clinton. Also during 1998, the Marine Band became the only organization to be inducted into the inaugural class of the American Classical Music Hall of Fame in Cincinnati.

In July 2001, "The President's Own" performed in Switzerland in conjunction with the 10th International Conference of the World Association for Symphonic Bands and Ensembles. The

performance schedule included a gala concert at the Luzern Culture and Convention Center, which featured the international première of David Rakowski's *Ten of a Kind*. *Ten of a Kind* was later named a finalist for the 2002 Pulitzer Prize in Music.

On July 12, 2003, the United States Marine Band returned to the Kennedy Center to celebrate its 205th anniversary in a concert featuring guest conductor John Williams, renowned composer of American film and concert works and laureate conductor of the Boston Pops Orchestra. Williams returned to the podium on July 20, 2008 to celebrate the Marine band's 210th anniversary in a gala concert of his works.

Also in 2008 Director Colonel Michael J. Colburn and several musicians performed as guests in the Singapore Armed Forces Central Band's 50th anniversary concert, making the United States Marine Band's first sojourn to Asia.

In its third century, the United States Marine Band continues a tradition of excellence that earned it the title, "The President's Own." Whether in White House performances, public concerts, or national tours, the music of the Marine Band is the music of America.

For more information on the U.S. Marine Band please visit:
[U.S. Marine Band](#)

MYRLIE EVERS-WILLIAMS

Myrlie Evers-Williams served as the chair of the NAACP from 1995 to 1998. The widow of Medgar Evers – the NAACP's Mississippi Field Secretary who in 1963 was gunned down in the driveway of his home in Jackson, Mississippi – she fought for 30 years to bring his assassin to justice, and preserves his legacy through the Medgar Evers Institute. An author of three books about their civil rights' work, she currently serves as a distinguished scholar at Alcorn University in Lorman, Mississippi. Evers-Williams became the first black woman to head the Southern California Democratic Women's Division. She has received 16 honorary degrees from leading colleges and universities in addition to numerous civil rights, human rights and community awards.

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THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE CHOIR

The Brooklyn Tabernacle Choir is directed by Carol Cymbala, the wife of Pastor Jim Cymbala. The 280-voice choir, which for the most part is composed of vocally untrained church members, has recorded three videos, three DVDs and numerous albums, winning five Dove Awards and six Grammy Awards.

Their concert venues in New York City have included Carnegie Hall, Radio City Music Hall, and the Madison Square Garden Theater. They also had the honor of singing at the Billy Graham Crusades that were held in New York City's Central Park and Flushing Meadows Park. The

recognition that the choir has received has provided them with a wide open door for ministry in presenting the gospel message through music to people all over the world.

For more information on The Brooklyn Tabernacle Choir please visit:

[The Brooklyn Tabernacle Choir](#)

THE U.S. ARMY HERALD TRUMPETS

Whether arrayed on the balcony of the White House hailing the arrival of visiting dignitaries from around the world, performing “The National Anthem” on the 50-yard line of the Superbowl, or hailing the Inauguration of a president, The U.S. Army Herald Trumpets are one of the most spectacular performing groups in America.

Since its establishment in 1959, The U.S. Army Herald Trumpets have performed for numerous historic occasions. Their first official performance welcomed Her Royal Highness Queen Elizabeth II to America for the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway. In the ensuing years, the group has performed for an illustrious array of presidents, prime ministers, and royalty. The Army Herald Trumpets has performed fanfares during opening ceremonies for the 1980 and 2002 Winter Olympic Games, the 1984 Summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles, California, and the 1996 Centennial Olympic Games in Atlanta, Georgia. The ensemble’s appearances at several World’s Fairs, the opening of Walt Disney World, the G8 Economic Summits in 1984, 1990, and 2004, and the pre-game of Superbowl XXXIX were all critically acclaimed.

This premier ensemble was seen by millions worldwide at the relighting ceremony of the Statue of Liberty, and adds flourish to annual nationally-televised holiday celebrations: A Capitol Fourth, Christmas in Washington, and numerous Memorial and Veterans Day events celebrating America’s proud military tradition.

In 2004, The U.S. Army Herald Trumpets gave a memorable performance at the dedication of the National WWII Memorial on the National Mall in Washington, DC, and has added fanfare to the arrival of foreign leaders for ceremonies commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the United Nations in San Francisco, New York City, and Washington, DC.

The U.S. Army Herald Trumpets will play at the official swearing-in ceremony at the U.S. Capitol. This distinctive group of 14 herald trumpets and 2 rope drums will play a fanfare each time a former president enters the swearing-in platform and will play four “Ruffles and Flourishes” immediately after the swearing in sequence which ends “...so help me God.”

For more information on The U.S. Army Herald Trumpets please visit:

[The U.S. Army Herald Trumpets](#)

JAMES TAYLOR

James Taylor's music embodies the art of songwriting in its most personal and universal form. In a career spanning four decades, with close to 100 million albums sold and five Grammy Awards, his immediately recognizable warm baritone, introspective lyrics and unique guitar playing still blaze a path to which musicians throughout the world aspire. In 2011 James was awarded the National Medal of Arts by President Obama at The White House and in 2012 he was awarded the distinguished Chevalier of the Order of Arts and Letters by the French government. Both medals are their nation's highest honors for artistic excellence recognizing outstanding achievements and support of the arts.

For more information on James Taylor please visit:

[James Taylor](#)

KELLY CLARKSON

Kelly Clarkson has released five studio albums and one greatest hits album, sold more than 20 million albums worldwide and has had 10 singles in the top 10 on the Billboard Hot 100 Chart. A global superstar, Clarkson has won two Grammy Awards, four American Music Awards, two ACM Awards, a CMA Award and 12 Billboard Music Awards. Her most recent studio album, *Stronger*, is certified Platinum by the R.I.A.A. and was recently nominated for four 2013 Grammy Awards.

For more information on Kelly Clarkson please visit:

[Kelly Clarkson](#)

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RICHARD BLANCO

Born in Spain to Cuban exiles, Blanco's parents emigrated to New York City days after his birth and eventually settled in Miami. Blanco's career as an English-language Latino poet gained momentum when his first collection, *City of a Hundred Fires*, won the Agnes Lynch Starrett Poetry Prize from the University of Pittsburgh. Blanco's second book of poetry, *Directions to The Beach of the Dead*, won the PEN American Center Beyond Margins Award. His third collection, *Looking for The Gulf Motel*, was published in 2012. Richard Blanco will be the first Hispanic, LGBT person and youngest-ever to recite a poem at the swearing-in ceremony.

For more information on Richard Blanco please visit:

[Richard Blanco](#)

BEYONCÉ

Beyoncé has become one of the most widely recognized and highly respected women in pop culture. She emerged as a founding member and lead singer and songwriter of Destiny's Child and later developed into an iconic solo artist, actress, philanthropist and businesswoman. She has released four #1 solo albums and has sold over 75 million albums worldwide. Her work has earned

her numerous awards and accolades, including 16 Grammy Awards. Billboard named her the Top Female Artist and Top Radio Songs Artist of the 2000s decade. The Recording Industry Association of America also recognized Beyoncé as the Top Certified Artist of the 2000s.

For more information on Beyoncé please visit:

[Beyoncé](#)

MILITARY HONORS

THE 21-GUN SALUTE

In 1842, the Presidential salute was formally established at 21 guns. In 1890, regulations designated the “national salute” as 21 guns and redesignated the traditional Independence Day salute, the “Salute to the Union,” equal to the number of states. Fifty guns are also fired on all military installations equipped to do so at the close of the day of the funeral of a President, ex-President, or President-elect.

Today the national salute of 21 guns is fired in honor of a national flag, the sovereign or chief of state of a foreign nation, a member of a reigning royal family, and the President, ex-President and President-elect of the United States. It is also fired at noon of the day of the funeral of a President, ex-President, or President-elect.

Gun salutes are also rendered to other military and civilian leaders of this and other nations. The number of guns is based on their protocol rank. These salutes are always in odd numbers.

For more information on the 21-gun salute please visit:

[History of the 21-gun salute](#)

ORIGINS OF “HAIL TO THE CHIEF”

“Hail to the Chief” sounds forth as the President of the United States arrives at any formal occasion. The origins lay in Sir Walter Scott’s poem, “The Lady of the Lake,” which narrates how a Scottish Highlands clan loses its heritage and land to an imperialist invader.

“Hail to the Chief” was first associated with a Chief Executive on February 22, 1815, when it was played (under the title “Wreaths for the Chieftain”) to honor both the belated George Washington and the end of the War of 1812. Andrew Jackson was the first living president to be personally honored by “Hail to the Chief,” on January 9, 1829. The tune was among a number of pieces played for Martin Van Buren’s inauguration ceremony on March 4, 1837, and for social occasions during his administration.

It was Julia Tyler, the wife of President John Tyler, who first requested that “Hail to the Chief” be played specifically to announce the President's arrival on official occasions. The tune was included in certain nineteenth century musical instruction books and the future First Lady, Sarah Childress Polk, studied it as a young woman. It was played at her husband James Polk's inauguration but she, perhaps more than others, ritualized its use. Finally in 1954 the Department of Defense established it as the official musical tribute to the U.S. President.

For more information on the origins of “Hail to the Chief” please visit:
[“Hail to the Chief”](#)

WHY IS THE 2013 INAUGURAL CEREMONIES ON JANUARY 21ST?

SUNDAY PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATIONS

On January 20, 2013, for the seventh time in American history, Inauguration Day will fall on a Sunday. Historically, public presidential Inaugural Ceremonies have not been held on Sunday- a day considered a “legal holiday” since colonial times-but are instead held on the following Monday. Pursuant to the United States Constitution, however, the president's term ends at noon on January 20th. When January 20th falls on a Sunday, a private ceremony has traditionally been held on January 20th for the president-elect to take his oath and the public Inauguration occurs the following day.

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CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

Upon ratification of the Constitution, no mention was made of a date to inaugurate the president. March 4th was codified as Inauguration Day with the enactment of the Succession Act of 1792. In 1804, Inauguration Day was reaffirmed as March 4th by the 12th Amendment. The 12th Amendment, like the 1792 Succession Act, did not mention the time of day when the president's term should begin and end.

In 1933, the 20th Amendment was ratified. Among its provisions, the amendment established that terms of the President and Vice President end at noon on January 20th. The first January 20th Inauguration occurred in 1937 at the commencement of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's second term.

PAST SUNDAY INAUGURATIONS

Prior to 2013, Inauguration Day has fallen on a Sunday six times. The first time Inauguration Day fell on a Sunday was March 4, 1821, at the outset of President James Monroe's second term. When concern was expressed regarding the “propriety of scheduling the ceremony for his second Inauguration on the Sabbath Day,” President Monroe sought advice from Chief Justice John Marshall on when to schedule his swearing in ceremony. Marshall, after consulting with the other

members of the Supreme Court, determined that postponing the oath until Monday “unless some official duty should require it being taken on Sunday,” was the proper course of action.

Similarly, in 1849, President-elect Zachary Taylor and Vice President-elect Millard Fillmore chose to follow Monroe’s precedent and waited to be inaugurated until Monday, March 5th.

Subsequent Inaugurations scheduled for Sunday have resulted in similar situations. In 1877, President-elect Rutherford B. Hayes took the oath privately on Saturday, March 3rd, followed by a public ceremony on Monday, March 5th. In 1917, for President Woodrow Wilson’s second Inauguration, the oath of office was administered privately on March 4th, followed by a public ceremony on Monday, March 5th. For both scheduled Sunday Inaugurations since the ratification of the 20th Amendment-in 1957 for President Dwight D. Eisenhower and in 1985 for President Ronald Reagan-a private ceremony was held on January 20th, with a public ceremony on Monday, January 21st.

Years the Presidential Inauguration Fell on a Sunday

Year	President
1821	James Monroe
1849	Zachary Taylor
1877	Rutherford B. Hayes
1917	Woodrow Wilson
1957	Dwight D. Eisenhower
1985	Ronald Reagan
2013	Barack Obama

2013 PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION

On Sunday, January 20, 2013, following the precedent established by Presidents Hayes, Wilson, Eisenhower, and Reagan, the president-elect is expected to be privately sworn into office. The public ceremony at the Capitol will take place the following day. Monday, January 21st, is also Martin Luther King, Jr.’s Birthday. It is only the second time since this became a federal holiday in 1986. The first time was for President Clinton’s second Inauguration in 1997.

2013 Inaugural Luncheon

2013 Inaugural Luncheon Program

Invocation

The Reverend Luis Cortés

Presentations and Toasts

Charles E. Schumer

Chairman

*Joint Congressional Committee on
Inaugural Ceremonies*

Lamar Alexander

United States Senate

John A. Boehner

Speaker

United States House of Representatives

Benediction

Archbishop Demetrios of America

Eastman String Quartet

The string quartet performing at the 2013 Inaugural Luncheon is composed of students from the Eastman School of Music at the University of Rochester in Rochester, New York. These talented young musicians have performed in a number of ensembles before audiences in the United States and abroad.

INAUGURAL LUNCHEON

The luncheon is hosted by the members of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies following the Inaugural Ceremonies. Approximately 200 guests including the new President, Vice President, members of their families, the Supreme Court, Cabinet designees, and members of Congressional leadership will attend the event in Statuary Hall.

A HISTORY

George Washington dined alone after his inauguration in 1789, but in the modern era the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies has hosted a luncheon at the Capitol following the swearing-in ceremonies. The first luncheon was held in 1953 for President Dwight D. Eisenhower and some fifty guests who gathered in the Old Senate Chamber. Subsequent luncheons were held in several rooms simultaneously in the Capitol, none large enough to accommodate all of the guests, until 1981. In that year, the tradition began of holding the Inaugural luncheons in National Statuary Hall.

PRESENTATIONS

On behalf of the Congress and the American people, the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies is presenting the President and Vice President of the United States with tall, tapering, hand-cut and etched crystal vases created by Lenox exclusively for the 2013 Inaugural luncheon. The vase crafted for the President features an image of the White House with extensive foliage. It rests on a large crystal base engraved with the name of the President and “January 21, 2013.” Etched on the Vice President’s vase is the U.S. Capitol flanked by cherry trees and other greenery. It, too, sits on an engraved crystal base. The vases were designed by Timothy Carder, Vice President of Design for Lenox, and hand cut by master glass cutter Peter O’Rourke.

LINCOLN TABLE

This table, made especially for Abraham Lincoln by B. B. French, the Commissioner of Public Buildings, was cast from the same molds used to make the balusters and other decorative elements on the Capitol dome. Continuing work on the unfinished dome during the first years of the Civil War symbolized President Lincoln’s faith and confidence that the Union would prevail. The completed dome provided the backdrop for Lincoln’s second Inauguration where the table was used to hold a pitcher of water.

In 1985 President Ronald Reagan also used the table during his second Inauguration. In the 2009 and 2013 Inaugural Luncheons the table was used to present President Barack Obama and Vice President Joseph Biden the flags that were flown above the Capitol on during their Inaugural Ceremonies. The table is on loan from the Massachusetts Historical Society.

2013 INAUGURAL LUNCHEON MENU

- First Course: Steamed Lobster with New England Clam Chowder Sauce
Anthony Road Winery, Fox Run Vineyards & Newt Red Cellars, Tierce 2010 Dry Riesling, Finger Lakes, NY
- Second Course: Hickory Grilled Bison with Red Potato Horseradish Cake and Wild Huckleberry Reduction
Bedell Cellars, 2009 Merlot, North Fork, Long Island
- Third Course: Hudson Valley Apple Pie with Sour Cream Ice Cream, Aged Cheese and Honey
Korbel Natural, Special Inaugural Cuvée California Champagne

FIRST COURSE

STEAMED LOBSTER WITH NEW ENGLAND CLAM CHOWDER SAUCE

Lobster Tails

Ingredients

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4 each | lobster tails, from whole lobster, 4 oz |
| ¼ tablespoon | kosher salt |
| 1 gallon | water |
| ½ teaspoon | vanilla |
| 1 cup | white wine |
| 3 each | star anise |
| 2 cup | mirepoix (medium, ¼ inch, dice of carrot, celery, onion and leek) |
| 1 each | large bowl of ice water |

Directions

- Combine all ingredients (except lobster) in an 8 quart pot and bring to a boil.
- Place lobster tails in a another 8 quart pot and carefully pour boiling liquid over lobster tails and allow to poach for approximately 6 minutes.
- Remove tails from liquid and place in ice water for 5 minutes to stop the cooking process. Remove tails from ice and begin to remove lobster meat from the shell.
- Cut each lobster meat into 6 large pieces, place in oven safe dish and add 2 tablespoons of water to dish and cover with lid or foil. Refrigerate until ready to serve.
- Reheat lobster at time of service by placing it in a 170° F oven for approximately 15 minutes.

NE Clam Chowder Sauce

Ingredients

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 20 each | little neck clams, rinsed in cold water |
| ¼ cup | shallot, minced |
| 1 tablespoon | garlic, minced |
| 1 cup | white wine |

2 cup	clam juice, canned
2 cup	heavy cream
½ tablespoon	canola oil
1 cup	carrot, small dice
1 cup	celery, small dice
1 cup	Yukon gold potato, small dice, peeled
1 cup	leek, small dice
½ cup	onion, small dice
Pinch	kosher salt
Pinch	cracked pepper
¼ cup	tarragon, chop at the last minute

Directions

- Combine shallot, garlic, white wine and fish stock in a bowl.
- Place a large heavy bottom pot on high heat for 3-4 minutes.
- Carefully place clams in bottom of pot. Pour shallot liquid over clams quickly and cover with lid. The clams will begin to open after a few minutes.
- Once clams are opened, remove the pot from the heat and place clams in a bowl to cool (keep shallot liquid).
- Remove clams from shells and rough chop (these will be added to sauce at the last minute).
- Strain the shallot liquid and place into a clean sauce pot on medium heat to reduce by half (roughly 1 qt).
- In a separate sauce pot, sauté the diced vegetable in the canola oil with pinch salt and pepper for 3-4 minutes on medium heat.
- Add the clam liquid and heavy cream to the vegetables and bring to a boil, reduce heat to simmer and allow sauce to reduce until your desired consistency and the vegetables are tender. The sauce should coat the back of a wooden spoon.
- Add chopped clams and chopped tarragon to the sauce.

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Sautéed Spinach

Ingredients

8 oz	baby spinach
¼ cup	shallot, minced
½ tablespoon	olive oil
pinch	sea salt
pinch	cracked black pepper

Directions

- Pre heat a large heavy bottom sauté pan on high heat.
- Sauté shallot in oil until tender.
- Add the baby spinach and season with salt and pepper cooking only until spinach leaves are wilted. Remove from pan and hold warm.

Sweet Potato Hay

Ingredients

1 each	sweet potato, peeled, sliced thin, cut fine strips, place in cold water
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1 quart canola oil for frying

Directions

- Heat oil to 350° F in a 1 gallon heavy bottom pot.
- Drain sweet potato and pat dry with paper towels.
- Carefully drop a small handful of sweet potato strings in the fryer and allow to crisp and turn golden brown. Remove with a strainer and place on clean paper towels to absorb excess oil.

Presentation

4 each soup plate or similar serving dish

- Place ½ cup of the sautéed spinach in a pile in the center of the dish.
- Place 6 pieces of the lobster in the center on top of the spinach.
- Spoon or ladle 3 oz of clam chowder sauce over the lobster.
- Place small amount sweet potato hay on top of the lobster.
- Sprinkle micro greens to garnish (optional).

SECOND COURSE: ENTRÉE

HICKORY GRILLED BISON WITH RED POTATO HORSERADISH CAKE AND WILD HUCKLEBERRY REDUCTION

Bison

Ingredients

4 each bison tenderloin, 5 oz
1 tablespoon extra virgin olive oil
¼ tablespoon garlic, minced
1 tablespoon rosemary, fresh, rough chopped
1 tablespoon kosher salt
1 teaspoon cracked black pepper
1 quart hickory wood chips for grilling

Directions

- Marinate bison steaks overnight with oil, garlic, rosemary and black pepper.
- Remove the steaks from the refrigerator, remove the large pieces of rosemary and then season with salt and pepper on all sides of bison. Allow the steaks to sit at room temperature for 20 minutes to allow the salt to dilute and penetrate the meat.
- For grilling of the steaks, you will need to soak the wood chips in warm water for 30 minutes prior to grilling. The wood chips should be added to your charcoal 5 minutes prior to grilling to allow them to burn and produce the necessary smoke you will need for the flavor in the steaks.
- Grill steaks on each side for approximately 5-8 minutes for a medium rare steak, depending on thickness of the pieces. Remove from grill and allow to rest for 5 minutes prior to serving.

Butternut Squash Purée

Ingredients

½ piece butternut squash, approximately 2#, roasted
1 tablespoon butter
pinch kosher salt
pinch white pepper
½ tablespoon maple syrup, medium amber

Directions

- Pre heat oven to 400° F, place squash with cut half facing down on a sheet pan in oven and cook until tender, approximately 25 minutes.
- Remove from oven and allow to cool for 5 minutes. Scoop flesh into a blender using a spoon.
- Place the butter, maple syrup, salt and pepper into blender. Puree on high speed until smooth, adjusting the seasoning as needed. Place puree in a small sauce pot and cover.

Baby Golden Beets and Green Beans

Ingredients

8 each baby golden beets, peeled, cut in half
4 oz green beans, ends snipped, cut 1" on a bias
½ tablespoon extra virgin olive oil
½ tablespoon shallot, minced
½ tablespoon kosher salt
pinch white pepper
2 quart water

Directions

- Bring 2 quarts of water to a boil and add ½ T kosher salt.
- Place beets into water gently and allow to cook for 5 minutes or until tender. Remove beets using a strainer and set in a bowl.
- Allow water to return to a boil and gently add the green beans for 3-4 minutes until tender. Remove the beans from the pot using a strainer and add to the bowl with the beets.
- Place olive oil in a sauté pan on medium heat, add the shallots to cook until tender. Add the beets and beans and season with salt and pepper to taste.

Red Potato Horseradish Cake

Ingredients

12 ounces red potato, medium sized, cut 1 inch dice, skin on
1 tablespoon prepared horseradish
½ tablespoon Dijon mustard, whole grain
3 tablespoon butter
½ cup heavy cream
2 tablespoon kosher salt
1 teaspoon white pepper
¼ cup chives
1/2 gallon water
1 cup micro greens, available at specialty markets

Directions

- Place potatoes, ¼ to ½ gal water(or just enough to cover potatoes) and 1 T salt in a heavy bottom pot and bring to a boil.
- Allow to simmer for approximately 10-15 minutes until tender. Drain water and allow to sit in strainer for 5 minutes to allow all water to drain.
- Place potatoes, Dijon, horseradish, 2 T butter, heavy cream, remaining salt, pepper and chives back into the same pot you used to boil potatoes.
- With a large kitchen spoon, stir and smash potatoes until mixed but still chunky. Adjust seasoning with salt and pepper.
- Using an ice cream scoop, portion a 3 oz. scoop onto a greased baking sheet. Form potatoes into a cake shape and top with remaining 1 T of butter dividing equally among the 10 cakes.
- Place potatoes under the broiler for 4-5 minutes or until golden brown.

Strawberry Preserve and Red Cabbage

Ingredients

¼ each red cabbage, shaved thin
1 pint apple cider vinegar
1 c sugar
2 quart water
¼ cup strawberry preserves
½ tablespoon kosher salt

Directions

- Place the cabbage, vinegar, sugar and water in large heavy bottom pot.
- Bring liquid to a boil then reduce heat and simmer for 2 to 3 hours or until liquid has reduced to a syrup like consistency, stirring occasionally.
- Add the strawberry preserves to the cabbage and stir until fully incorporated. Adjust sweetness with salt if too sweet to your liking.

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Wild Huckleberry Reduction

Ingredients

4 oz veal demi glace, can be purchased at gourmet markets or on line
1 cup huckleberries, fresh when in season or frozen
1 teaspoon bitter chocolate
½ tablepsoon butter
2 cup port wine
1 cup mirepoix (medium dice of carrot, celery, onion, leek)
½ tablespoon extra virgin olive oil

Directions

- In a heavy sauce pot, sauté mirepoix for 8 minutes on med heat.
- Add the port wine, 1/2 cup of the huckleberries and demi glace allowing this to reduce by half. Strain through a sieve and return to a clean sauce pot.
- Prior to serving bring sauce to simmer and add the chocolate, remaining ½ cup huckleberries and butter.

Presentation

4 each large dinner plate

- Place 2 T butternut puree on plate and smear.
- The red cabbage is used as a bed for the bison, vegetables in the middle and the potato cake on the right side. Finish the plate with the 1 ½ oz of the huckleberry sauce per plate.
- Top the potato cake with micro greens.

THIRD COURSE: DESSERT

HUDSON VALLEY APPLE PIE WITH SOUR CREAM ICE CREAM, AGED CHEESE AND HONEY

Pie Dough

Ingredients

6 oz	butter, soft
1 ½ oz	sugar
½ pound	flour, all purpose
2 teaspoon	water
Pinch	salt
½ each	egg

Directions

- In a mixing bowl, cream the butter and sugar until mixed well and then fold in the egg.
- Combine the flour and salt and then stir into the butter mixture.
- Add the water 1 t at a time until dough pulls together.
- Wrap dough tightly in plastic wrap and allow to rest in refrigerator for at least 1 hour (can be made up to 2 days in advance).
- Portion dough into 4 equal parts and roll out thin, approximately ¼ inch thick and place in individual metal ring mold or aluminum pie shells.

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Cinnamon Crumble

Ingredients

½ c	flour, all purpose
¼ cup	sugar
2 tablespoon	brown sugar, packed
½ teaspoon	ground cinnamon
Pinch	salt
3 tablespoon	butter, unsalted, chilled, cut into ½ inch cubes

Directions

- Blend first 5 ingredients in a food processor.
- Add chilled butter cubes; using on/off turns, cut in until mixture resembles wet sand.

Apples

Ingredients

1 pound apple, gala or similar baking apple, peeled, cored, sliced thin
3 oz sugar
½ tablespoon cinnamon
1 ½ tablespoon corn starch
¼ teaspoon vanilla

Directions

- Combine all ingredients in a mixing bowl.
- Layer the apples tightly into pie dough until full, this will be piled higher than the sides of the shell. The apples will drop as it is baked.
- Top each pie with cinnamon crumble and bake at 350° F for 25-30 minutes.

Sour Cream Ice Cream

Ingredients

2 cup half and half
1 cup sugar
1 each vanilla bean
8 each egg yolks, large
4 cup sour cream

Directions

- In heavy saucepan combine half-and-half, ¾ C sugar, and vanilla bean and bring just to a boil.
- Remove pan from heat.
- In a bowl whisk together egg yolks and remaining ¼ C sugar and hot half-and-half mixture in a steady slow stream, whisking until incorporated.
- Return mixture to pan and cook over moderately low heat, stirring, until 170° F on a candy thermometer.
- Remove pan from heat. Scrape seeds from vanilla bean into mixture until combined well and discard pod.
- Stir sour cream into custard until combined well and strain through a fine sieve into a bowl.
- Chill custard until cold and freeze in an ice-cream maker.
- *You may substitute your favorite store bought ice cream.*

Maple Caramel Sauce

Ingredients

4 oz butter
1 cup light brown sugar, packed
pinch salt
½ cup maple syrup, dark amber

Directions

- In a small saucepan over medium-high heat, melt butter. Add sugar and salt.
- Cook, stirring constantly, until sugar is completely dissolved, then adjust heat to medium and boil 2 minutes longer.

- Add maple syrup and boil, stirring frequently, until sauce is thick, smooth, and coats a spoon, 2 to 4 minutes longer. Remove from heat and hold warm for serving.

Garnish

¼ cup honey
2 oz honeycomb

Artisan Cheeses

4 each toma celena, .5 oz, cut thin
4 each jersey girl colby, .5 oz, cut thin

Presentation

- Place 1 piece of each type of cheese and ½ oz of the honeycomb on each plate.
- Warm tart on low heat for 15 minutes, place 1 ½ oz of maple caramel sauce on the plate.
- Place the warm tart halfway covering the caramel.
- Set scoop of ice cream on top of the tart.
- Finish plate by drizzling honey and the remainder of the maple caramel sauce.

INAUGURAL LUNCHEON PAINTING



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Niagara Falls, a painting by Ferdinand Richardt, is a panoramic view of the American Falls and the Horseshoe Falls at Niagara, capturing the sweep of the river.

In the foreground, the sidewheeler *Maid-of-the-Mist* can be seen navigating the rapids. Completed at a time when America's history as an independent nation was not yet a century old, Richardt's painting symbolized to Americans of that era the grandeur, power, and possibility of America.

A Danish artist, Richardt (1819-1895) came to America in 1855. He is best known for his depictions of Niagara Falls and composed this painting in 1856 as the seventeenth in a series. The New York *Evening Post* proclaimed it to be one of the most accurate views of Niagara Falls ever exhibited. The painting is on loan from the art collection of the U.S. Department of State.

INAUGURAL GIFTS

U.S. FLAG AND OFFICIAL INAUGURAL PHOTO

During the Inaugural Luncheon it is traditional for the President and Vice President to be presented with gifts by the Congress on behalf of the American people. The President and Vice President will each be presented with a framed official photograph taken of their swearing-in ceremony by a Senate photographer, as well as flags flown over the U.S. Capitol during the Inaugural Ceremonies.

CRYSTAL VASES

For the seventh consecutive Inauguration, Lenox Corporation, has created the official Inaugural gifts from the American people, given to the President-Elect and Vice President-Elect of the United States. On January 21, 2013, President Barack Obama and Vice President Joe Biden will be presented with, custom-made, one-of-a-kind engraved crystal vases at the Inaugural Luncheon following the swearing in ceremony at the U.S. Capitol. These stunning gifts are commissioned by the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies (JCCIC).

Lenox Corporation, the oldest and most prestigious maker of crystal and fine china in the United States, has designed and created the Inaugural gift for the incoming President since George H. W. Bush in 1989. For each Inauguration, the Lenox team of experts' works for more than a hundred hours to create a gift that encapsulates the spirit of the American people and the new presidency. Unique gifts have been created for George H. W. Bush Senior in 1989, Bill Clinton in 1993 and 1997, George W. Bush in 2001 and 2005 and Barack Obama 2009 and 2013.

The Presidential crystal vase shows an image of the White House, flanked by cherry trees on either side. The Vice Presidential crystal vase depicts the U.S. Capitol building, also flanked with blooming cherry trees on either side. Rotating the vases 360 degrees provides dreamlike panoramic views of both American landmarks from different angles through the trees. The two vases were created using a combination of etching and hand cutting. Each bowl rests on a hand-cut crystal plinth with faceted cuts, made of optical crystal and is engraved. The Presidents vase is engraved with President Obama's name, "The Presidential Inauguration" and "January 21, 2013." A similar vase will be presented to Vice President Biden.

ROCHESTER EASTMAN STRING QUARTET

The members of the Eastman String Quartet have performed together over the last four years as members of various student ensembles and chamber groups at the Eastman School of Music. Hailing from abroad as well as from the United States, each of the musicians has already forged an impressive individual career. From competition wins and international tours to performances before school audiences, they represent the Eastman School's renowned reputation and dedication to the highest standards of artistic performance, scholarship, and creativity.

Located in Rochester, N.Y., the Eastman School of Music - the first professional school of the University of Rochester - is dedicated to the highest levels of artistry and scholarship. The School was established in 1921 by industrialist and philanthropist George Eastman, founder of Eastman Kodak Company, and attracts musicians from around the world who are drawn by the School's balanced and extensive education in music and the liberal arts.

The Eastman School's collegiate division numbers 500 undergraduate and 400 graduate students in performance, composition, jazz studies and contemporary media, music education, theory, conducting, and musicology. They come from almost every state, and approximately 20 percent are from other countries. In addition, Eastman's community and continuing education programs offer the highest quality music instruction and performance opportunities for students of all ages.

Eastman School presents more than 700 public concerts a year, most of them free. A recent construction project enhanced the School's world-class facilities with renovations to its main performance space, Kodak Hall at Eastman Theatre, and the addition of Hatch Recital Hall, equipped with acoustical and multimedia technology for Internet, audio, and video. Its intimate Kilbourn Hall, named for George Eastman's mother, Maria Kilbourn, is considered by many to be one of the finest chamber musical halls in the world.

The Eastman School is one of eight founding participants of the prestigious Conservatory Project at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, which presents performances by talented students artists from the nation's leading conservatories and music schools. Eastman students have won top prizes in major national and international competitions including the Metropolitan Opera Council's National Auditions, the Johann Sebastian Bach Competition Leipzig, the Fischhoff Chamber Music Competition, *DownBeat* magazine Student Music Awards, and many others.

Faculty members include Grammy winners, Guggenheim Fellows, ASCAP Award recipients, and recording artists. Eastman's prominent alumni include opera singers Renée Fleming, Anthony Dean Griffey, Nicole Cabell, and the late William Warfield; jazz musicians Ron Carter, Steve Gadd, and Chuck Mangione; composer-conductor Maria Schneider; and composers Dominick Argento, Charles Strouse, Michael Torke, and Jeff Beal; the JACK Quartet; and Mark Volpe, managing director of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

For more information on the Eastman String Quartet please visit:

[Eastman String Quartet](#)

THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD BRASS QUINTET

The United States Coast Guard Brass Quintet represents the Coast Guard throughout the nation in a variety of capacities, including performing patriotic openers for cabinet level functions in Washington, DC. Notable appearances include performances throughout Taiwan in 2010, presenting presidential honors for George W. Bush's 2005 Inaugural Luncheon at the U.S. Capitol, playing in Carnegie's Weill Recital Hall as part of the Coast Guard Band Chamber Players recital, participating in the ceremonial wreath laying at the USS *Arizona* Memorial in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on Pearl Harbor Day 2008, and performing for the gala reopening of the Cleveland Museum of Art's Gartner Auditorium in 2010. The quintet—which performs repertoire ranging from classic brass literature to marches and popular genres—can be heard on the US Coast Guard Band's disc of chamber music, *Strauss to Stravinsky*. As the busiest small ensemble in the band, the quintet travels extensively during the year and augments the scope of the full U.S. Coast Guard Band.

For more information on the United States Coast Guard Brass Quintet please visit:
[The United States Coast Guard Brass Quintet](#)

HISTORY OF STATUARY HALL

The concept of a National Statuary Hall began in the middle of the nineteenth century. The completion of the present House wing in 1857 allowed the House of Representatives to move into its new and larger chamber. The old, vacant, semicircular, marble columned chamber became a cluttered thoroughfare between the Rotunda and the House wing.

Suggestions for the use of the old chamber were made as early as 1853 by Governor Kemble, a former Member of the House, who pressed for its use as a gallery for historical paintings. The space between the columns seemed too limited for such purposes but was considered more suited for display of busts and statuary.

On April 19, 1864, the Honorable Justin S. Morrill in the House of Representatives proposed: "To what end more useful or grand, and at the same time simple and inexpensive, can we devote it [the Chamber] than to ordain that it shall be set apart for the reception of such statuary as each State shall elect to be deserving of in this lasting commemoration?"

This proposal was enacted into the law creating the National Statuary Hall, July 2, 1864 (sec. 1814 of the Revised Statutes), the essential part of which provides:

"And the President is hereby authorized to invite each and all the States to provide and furnish statues, in marble or bronze, not exceeding two in number for each State, of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof, and illustrious for their historic renown or for distinguished civic or military services such as each State may deem to be worthy of this national commemoration; and when so furnished the same shall be placed in the Old Hall of the House of Representatives, in the Capitol of the United States, which is set apart, or so much thereof as may be necessary, as a national statuary hall for the purpose herein indicated."

By 1935, 65 statues were crowded into Statuary Hall. In some places they were lined three deep which was aesthetically displeasing. More important, however, the structure of the chamber would not accommodate the excessive weight and there were statues yet to come.

On February 24, 1933, Congress passed House Concurrent Resolution No. 47 to provide for the

relocation of statues and to govern the future reception and location of statues.

“Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Architect of the Capitol, upon the approval of the Joint Committee of the Library, with the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts, is hereby authorized and directed to relocate within the Capitol any of the statues already received and placed in Statuary Hall, and to provide for the reception and location of the statues received hereafter from the States.”

Under authority of this resolution, it was decided that only one statue from each State should be placed in Statuary Hall. The other statues were located prominently in designated areas and corridors of the Capitol.

A second rearrangement of the statues was made in 1976 by authorization of the Joint Committee on the Library to reduce overcrowding and to improve the aesthetic quality and orderliness of the physical arrangement of the National Statuary Hall Collection. Statues were placed in the East Central Hall of the east front extension on the first floor of the Capitol. Other statues were relocated within the corridors, Hall of Columns and Statuary Hall.

Today National Statuary Hall is one of the most popular rooms in the U.S. Capitol Building. It is visited by thousands of tourists each day and continues to be used for ceremonial occasions. Special events held in the room include activities honoring foreign dignitaries and presidential luncheons.

For more information on Statuary Hall please visit:

[Statuary Hall](#)



Photo from the Architect of the Capitol
Statuary Hall

HISTORY OF PRESIDENT'S ROOM AND TRADITION OF APPOINTING CABINETS

Historical Highlights

In 1789 President George Washington wrote to the United States Senate recommending a chamber—for the joint business of the President and the Senate. Although the Capitol's early architects planned for such a room, it was not until extensions were added to the building in the 1850s that one was finally built.

The provisions of the Constitution made the President's Room an important necessity. As originally written, the Constitution scheduled the terms of office for the president and the Congress to begin at the same time—noon, March 4. For this reason, outgoing presidents often had to visit the Capitol during the final hours of March 3 to sign last minute legislation that had been hurriedly passed by outgoing congresses. These visits frequently lasted through the night, with the president remaining at the Capitol the entire time.

Bill signing was not the only presidential activity during these late night visits. On March 3, 1865, while President Abraham Lincoln was working in the President's Room, General Ulysses S. Grant received a message from General Robert E. Lee proposing a peace conference. Grant at once telegraphed Washington, D.C. for instructions. His message eventually reached Lincoln at the Capitol, where the president drafted an immediate reply, ordering Grant not to confer with Lee unless it was to consider terms of surrender. The following morning, Lincoln was in the room again, finishing business before proceeding to the Inaugural Platform on the Capitol's East Front to renew his oath of office.

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As President himself, Grant spent the final hours of the 44th Congress (March 3, 1877) in his room in the Capitol, working to sign his own accumulation of last-minute bills. In 1885 President Chester Arthur, visiting the room to sign last-minute legislation, brought financial relief to the dying, poverty-stricken ex-President Grant by placing him on the army retired list as a lieutenant general. Similarly, just as his term in office expired, Benjamin Harrison signed a controversial bill in the room for the financial relief of Jefferson Davis' widow. In the early 20th century, President Woodrow Wilson attempted to revive George Washington's practice of conferring in person with the Senate. To this end, Wilson used the President's Room as often as three times a week for legislative meetings. In 1917 the Baltimore Sun noted that frequently during such sessions—the door to his office was left open, and visitors were treated to the unusual spectacle of a President actively at work in public. When Inauguration Day fell on a Sunday in 1917, Wilson took the oath of office privately in the room. His public oath followed on the Capitol's East Front the next day.

The President's Room was rarely used by presidents after 1921. The 20th Amendment, ratified in 1933, further eliminated the need for the room by unlinking the end of congressional and presidential terms, thus eliminating the troublesome crush of last-minute legislation on March 3. History was made once again in the room in 1965, when President Lyndon B. Johnson chose it as the site for his signing of the historic Voting Rights Act, prohibiting discrimination at the polls.

On January 20, 1981, President Ronald Reagan established the tradition of an Inaugural Day visit to the President's Room. Succeeding presidents have followed Reagan's example, visiting the room immediately after the Inaugural Ceremony to sign documents, such as Cabinet nomination

papers, and pose for photographers. Except for these infrequent presidential visits, the room is used today primarily by senators for private meetings, interviews, and impromptu caucuses.

Art Highlights

Early guidebooks referred to the President's Room as –one of the gems of the Capitol. Diarist Mary Clemmer Ames described it in glowing terms in the 1870s: Gilding, frescoes, arabesques, glitter and glow above and around. There is not one quiet hue on which the tired sight may rest. Gazing, I feel an indescribable desire to pluck a few of Signor Brumidi's red legged babies and pug-nosed cupids from their precarious perches on the lofty ceilings, to commit them to nurses or to anybody who will smooth out their rumpled little legs and make them look comfortable.

The rich frescoes gracing the walls and ceiling were completed during 1859–1860 by Italian artist Constantino Brumidi. Brumidi, who emigrated to the United States in 1852, spent the last third of his life decorating the interior of the Capitol Building. He based his design for the President's Room on Raphael's ceiling of the Stanza della Segnatura in the Vatican Palace.



Photo from U.S. Senate Commission on Art
President's Room

Adorning the walls, elegantly framed with floral motifs, are portraits of George Washington and the members of his first cabinet. On the ceiling are four allegorical figures personifying the foundations of government—Religion, Legislation, Liberty, and Executive Authority. Four historical portraits, each representative of fundamental aspects of the development of the nation, decorate the corners of the ceiling— Christopher Columbus, discovery; Amerigo Vespucci, exploration; Pilgrim leader William Brewster, religion; and Benjamin Franklin, history.

The frescoes, darkened with long neglect and periodic over painting, were professionally restored in 1994–1995, uncovering their original vibrant colors and revealing Brumidi's fine technique.

Most of the furnishings in the room have long been associated with this historic chamber. The two Turkish sofas and five large armchairs were acquired in 1875, and have been restored to their original appearance.

The President's Room chandelier is the only one specifically made for the Capitol extensions that still remains in place. Originally gas-burning, it was later converted to electricity. Subsequent modifications added 33 electric lights and 6 additional arms. The chandelier is richly decorated with historical and allegorical figures.

The elaborate floor tiles were made by Minton, Hollins and Company of Stoke-Upon-Trent, England. Their excellent condition after nearly 150 years is a result of a unique –encaustic tile-making process. Encaustic tiles were made using layers of colored clay imbedded in a neutral clay base to create vibrant, durable colors. Ordinary tiles are merely painted with colored glazes, which wear away much more quickly.

Photographs of the room from the late 1890s show the floor clock in the same location where it stands today. It was acquired for \$250 in 1887 from Washington jewelers Harris & Shaefer. The mahogany table, often erroneously associated with President Lincoln, also dates from the late 19th century.

Today, the President's Room is considered one of the showpieces of the Capitol's Senate wing. It continues to be used for important national and ceremonial events, and serves as a constant reminder of the close relationship between the executive and legislative branches of our government.

For a printable pamphlet on the President room and a picture please visit:

[The President's Room pamphlet](#) and [picture](#)

Governmental Biographies

PRESIDENT BARACK H. OBAMA

President Barack Obama's story is the American story — values from the heartland, a middle-class upbringing in a strong family, hard work and education as the means of getting ahead, and the conviction that a life so blessed should be lived in service to others.

With a father from Kenya and a mother from Kansas, President Obama was born in Hawaii on August 4, 1961. He was raised with help from his grandfather, who served in Patton's army, and his grandmother, who worked her way up from the secretarial pool to middle management at a bank.

After working his way through school with the help of scholarships and student loans, President Obama moved to Chicago, where he worked with a group of churches to help rebuild communities devastated by the closure of local steel plants.

He went on to attend law school, where he became the first African American president of the Harvard Law Review. Upon graduation, he returned to Chicago to help lead a voter registration drive, teach constitutional law at the University of Chicago, and remain active in his community.

President Obama's years of public service are based around his unwavering belief in the possibility of uniting people around a politics of purpose. In the Illinois State Senate, he passed the first major ethics reform in 25 years, cut taxes for working families, and expanded health care for children and their parents. As a United States Senator, he reached across the aisle to pass ground breaking lobbying reform, strengthened efforts to lock up the world's most dangerous weapons, and bring transparency to government by putting federal spending online.

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He was elected the 44th President of the United States on November 4, 2008, and sworn in on January 20, 2009, during the worst economic crisis since the Great Depression. In his first term, he fought to get our economy back on track, passed the landmark Affordable Care Act, ended the war in Iraq, passed historic Wall Street reforms and cut taxes for every American worker.

President Obama was reelected to a second term on November 6, 2012. He and his wife, Michelle, are the proud parents of two daughters, Malia, 14, and Sasha, 11.

VICE PRESIDENT JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR.

Joseph Robinette Biden, Jr., was born November 20, 1942, in Scranton, Pennsylvania, the first of four siblings. In 1953, the Biden family moved from Pennsylvania to Claymont, Delaware. Joe Biden graduated from the University of Delaware and Syracuse Law School and served on the New Castle County Council. At age 29, he became one of the youngest people ever elected to the United States Senate.

As a Senator from Delaware for 36 years, Senator Biden established himself as a leader on many of our nation's most important challenges. As chairman or ranking member of the Senate Judiciary Committee for 17 years, he championed the landmark 1994 Crime Bill and the Violence Against Women Act. As chairman or ranking member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he played a pivotal role in shaping U.S. foreign policy.

As the 47th Vice President of the United States, Joe Biden has continued his leadership on important issues. He was charged with implementing the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, helping to rebuild our economy and lay the foundation for a sustainable economic future. He has also focused on the issues of college affordability and American manufacturing growth, part of his lifelong commitment to raising living standards for middle class Americans.

Vice President Biden continues to draw on his foreign policy experience, advising President Obama on a multitude of international issues. He helped secure the Senate's approval of the New START nuclear arms reduction treaty with Russia. He played a lead role in ending the war in Iraq responsibly, traveling to the country eight times since being elected in 2008, most recently in December 2011 to mark the formal end of the war. In addition, Vice President Biden has supported the Administration's effort to reestablish U.S. leadership in the Asia Pacific, including an exchange of visits with China's new leader Xi Jinping. He has worked with Latin American leaders to combat drug trafficking and international crime, and has represented our country in every region of the world.

In 1977, Vice President Biden married Jill Jacobs. They have three children – Beau, Hunter, and Ashley – and five grandchildren.

FIRST LADY, MRS. MICHELLE OBAMA

First Lady Michelle Obama's journey began on the South Side of Chicago, where her parents, Fraser and Marian Robinson, instilled a heartfelt commitment to family, hard work, and education. Her father worked as a pump operator for the Chicago Water Department, while her mother primarily stayed at home to care for her and her older brother Craig.

Mrs. Obama earned a bachelor's degree from Princeton University, and a juris doctor degree from Harvard Law School. In 1988, she began her professional career by returning to Chicago to join the Sidley Austin law firm. In 1989, she was introduced to her future husband, Barack Obama, when he was hired as a summer associate and she was assigned to be his summer advisor. They married in 1992.

She remained with Sidley Austin until 1991, when she turned her energies to public service. She served as assistant commissioner of planning and development in Chicago's City Hall before becoming the founding executive director of the Chicago chapter of Public Allies, an AmeriCorps program that prepares young people for public service. In 1996, Mrs. Obama joined the University of Chicago as associate dean of student services and in 2002, she went to work for the University of Chicago Medical Center, where she became the vice president of community and external affairs.

As First Lady, Mrs. Obama has dedicated herself to inspiring and empowering all people to work together to build healthier families and communities. She started the Let's Move! initiative, which aims to end childhood obesity within a generation. Also, continuing their support for military families, Mrs. Obama and Dr. Jill Biden created Joining Forces, a nationwide campaign to rally all Americans to honor, recognize, and support our veterans and military families.

In addition to this work, the First Lady always prioritizes what she calls her most important role: serving as Mom-in-Chief to their daughters, Malia and Sasha.

DR. JILL BIDEN

Dr. Jill Biden, wife of Vice President Joe Biden, is a mother, grandmother, and lifelong educator. As Second Lady, Dr. Biden works to bring attention to the sacrifices military families make for our country, to highlight the importance of community colleges to America's future, and to raise awareness about women's issues, especially early detection of breast cancer, all while continuing to teach English full-time at a community college in Virginia.

As a mother of an Army National Guardsman who served in Iraq, Dr. Biden understands how difficult it can be to have a loved one deployed in harm's way. Together, First Lady Michelle Obama and Dr. Biden created the Joining Forces initiative, which encourages all Americans to take action and find ways to honor and support our veterans, service members, and military families. In Delaware, she was active with the nonprofit organization Delaware Boots on the Ground, which provides resources to military families during times of deployment.

As Second Lady, she works to underscore the critical role of community colleges in creating the best, most-educated workforce in the world. She chaired the first-ever White House Summit on Community Colleges and regularly visits campuses and meets with students and teachers around the country.

Dr. Biden started the Biden Breast Health Initiative, which since 1993 has educated more than 20,000 high school girls about the importance of early detection of breast cancer. Dr. Biden continues to stress the importance of breast cancer research and early detection.

Dr. Biden has been an educator for more than three decades. Prior to moving to Washington, D.C., she taught English at a community college in Delaware, at a public high school and at a psychiatric hospital for adolescents. Dr. Biden earned her Doctorate in Education from the University of Delaware in January of 2007.

Dr. Biden and Vice President Biden have three children: Beau, Hunter, and Ashley. They also have two daughters-in-law, a son-in-law, and are the proud grandparents of five grandchildren. The oldest of five sisters, Dr. Biden was raised in Willow Grove, Pennsylvania, by Bonny and Donald Jacobs, both of whom are now deceased.

MEMBERS OF THE JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES



SENATOR HARRY REID (D) NEVADA

SENATE MAJORITY LEADER

Senator Harry Reid is the Majority Leader in the U.S. Senate and the senior Senator from Nevada. Born in the small rural mining town of Searchlight, Harry Reid graduated from Utah State University in 1961 and went on to receive a law degree from George Washington University.

After completing law school, Harry served as the City Attorney in Henderson, and then as an assemblyman in the Nevada State Assembly in 1968, at age 28.

In 1970, he became the youngest Lieutenant Governor in Nevada history, and was later appointed Chairman of the Nevada Gaming Commission, where for five years he fought to clean up Nevada's gaming industry.

Harry Reid served two terms in the United States House of Representatives and was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1986. He has served as the chairman or senior Democratic member on several important committees and subcommittees, advocating for important issues like ensuring quality affordable health care, protecting Social Security, and ensuring the readiness of our military.

Senator Reid and his wife Landra have five children and are the proud grandparents of 16 grandchildren.



SENATOR CHARLES SCHUMER (D) NEW YORK

JCCIC CHAIRMAN

Chuck was born in Brooklyn, NY on November 23, 1950 to parents Selma, a homemaker active in the community, and Abe, who owned a small exterminating business. Chuck grew up the Sheepshead Bay neighborhood and with his siblings, Fran and Robert, attended PS 197 and Madison High School. Chuck has two daughters, Jessica and Alison, and he still resides in Brooklyn with his wife, Iris Weinshall.

After graduating from Harvard College and Harvard Law School in 1974, Chuck returned home and ran for the New York State Assembly, becoming, at 23, the youngest member of the State Legislature since Theodore Roosevelt. He soon made his mark with his trademark vigor and tireless advocacy. In 1980, at 29, Chuck ran for and won the seat in the 9th Congressional District.

Chuck represented the 9th Congressional District in Brooklyn and Queens for eighteen years, where he established his reputation as a pioneer in the fight against crime and as a consumer advocate. Chuck authored the Omnibus Crime Bill, which put 100,000 new cops on the street. He

was the leading sponsor of the Violence Against Women Act, to combat domestic violence and sexual assault, and the Brady Bill, which instituted mandatory background checks for handgun purchases.

In 1998, Chuck was elected to the U.S. Senate; he became New York's senior senator when Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan retired in 2000. Chuck kicked off his first Senate term by announcing he would visit each of New York's 62 counties every year, a tradition he continues today. Doing so has enabled Chuck to keep in touch with voters from every corner of the state.

Throughout his time in the Senate, Chuck has made improving New York's economy his top priority, bringing affordable air service to Upstate New York and the Hudson Valley and delivering over \$20 billion in aid to New York City following the attacks on September 11, 2001. Chuck was the author of legislation that eliminated barriers that delay low-cost generic medications from entering the marketplace and led the charge to make college tuition tax deductible. He also aggressively championed agricultural measures to preserve vital market support programs for New York's dairy farmers and crop growers.

Following the elections of 2006, Majority Leader Harry Reid (D-NV) appointed Chuck to serve as Vice Chair of the Democratic Conference, the number three position on the Democratic Leadership team and a position he continues to hold. In 2009, Chuck was selected as the Chairman of the Senate Rules Committee, which oversees federal elections, voting rights, campaign finance, and the operation of the Senate complex. After New Yorkers re-elected him for a third term in 2010, Chuck took on an expanded role in the Senate as Chairman of the Democratic Policy and Communications Center.



SENATOR LAMAR ALEXANDER (R) TENNESSEE

Lamar Alexander is the senior senator from Tennessee. He serves on committees overseeing education, clean air, highways, science, appropriations and the Tennessee Valley Authority. He was elected three times by his peers to serve as Chairman of the Senate Republican Conference—the third-ranking Republican position in the United States Senate and a position he held from 2007 till Jan 2012. He is the only Tennessean ever popularly elected both governor and U.S. Senator.

Sen. Alexander has been U.S. Education Secretary, University of Tennessee president, and professor at Harvard's School of Government. He chaired the National Governors' Association and President Reagan's Commission on Americans Outdoors. In private life, he helped found the nation's largest provider of worksite day care. He is a classical and country pianist and the author of seven books, including *Six Months Off*, the story of his family's life in Australia after he was governor.



REPRESENTATIVE JOHN A. BOEHNER (R) OHIO

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

John A. Boehner serves as Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

John grew up in southwest Ohio and is the second oldest of 12 brothers and sisters. He mopped floors and waited tables at his family tavern, Andy's Café, and played football for legendary coach Gerry Faust at Cincinnati's Moeller High

School where he graduated in 1968. After high school, John worked several jobs to pay his way through Xavier University, and went on to run a small business of his own.

Elected to Congress in 1990, John quickly became a voice for reform. He adopted a "no earmarks" policy and helped clean up corruption as one of the "Gang of Seven" freshmen lawmakers.

In 1994, John was instrumental in crafting the *Contract with America*. From 2001 to 2006, he served as chairman of the House Committee on Education & the Workforce. There John co-wrote the bill establishing the landmark school choice program in the District of Columbia, and worked with other reformers to bring greater accountability to taxpayer-funded education programs. Boehner also authored the most sweeping reform of America's pension laws in more than 30 years to help ensure workers can count on their benefits when they retire.

On John's watch as House Majority Leader in 2006, the House passed the first budget in several years that held the line on spending. In 2007, John began his tenure as House Republican Leader. Under his leadership, Republicans launched several initiatives – including the innovative *America Speaking Out* project – to listen to the American people and develop principled solutions to the challenges facing families and small businesses. These efforts led to the *Pledge to America*, a new governing agenda focused on job growth and Congressional reform.

On November 17, 2010 – his 61st birthday – Boehner was elected by his colleagues to serve as Speaker-designate, and on January 5, 2011 he swore in the 112th Congress as the 53rd Speaker of the House. John was re-elected by the House on January 3, 2013 to serve a second term as Speaker for the 113th Congress.

Under his leadership, the House is focusing on addressing our debt, growing our economy, and helping create new jobs – the top priority of the American people. Learn more at <http://speaker.gov/>.



REPRESENTATIVE ERIC CANTOR (R) VIRGINIA

HOUSE MAJORITY LEADER

Eric Cantor is a results-oriented leader in Congress who is committed to helping solve problems for America's families. He has developed a broad range of innovative solutions to promote free markets, economic growth, job creation and national security.

Representing Virginia's 7th District, Eric has served in the U.S. House of Representatives since 2001. Eric was elected by his colleagues in the House to serve as the Majority Leader for the 112th and 113th Congresses.

A former small businessman, Eric has emerged as a leading voice on the economy and job creation. His commentary is often featured in publications focusing on a wide range of issues including economic matters, health care and foreign policy. A proponent of a strong national defense, Eric formerly chaired the Congressional Task Force on Terrorism and Unconventional Warfare and remains committed to providing our nation's military and intelligence communities with the resources they need to keep the homeland safe.

In Congress, Eric has worked to lower taxes, eliminate excessive regulation, strengthen small businesses, and encourage entrepreneurship. He has long been a key player in health care, fighting for greater choice for families. He authored the Tax Relief and Health Care Act of 2006, which made it easier for families to save for their health care needs through Health Savings Accounts. The legislation became law in late 2006.

Eric is a lifelong resident of the Richmond area, where he got his start in politics as a driver for his predecessor Congressman Tom Bliley. Eric received his undergraduate degree from The George Washington University, his law degree from The College of William and Mary, and his master's degree from Columbia University in New York.

Eric and his wife, Diana, reside in Richmond, Virginia. They have three children: Evan, a recent graduate of The University of Virginia; Jenna, a junior at the University of Michigan; and Michael, in his first year at The University of Virginia.



REPRESENTATIVE NANCY PELOSI (D) CALIFORNIA

HOUSE DEMOCRATIC LEADER NANCY PELOSI

Nancy Pelosi, the Democratic Leader of the U.S. House of Representatives for the 113th Congress, is focused on strengthening America's middle class and creating jobs, reforming the political system to create clean campaigns and fair elections, enacting comprehensive immigration reform, and ensuring safety in America's communities, neighborhoods and schools. From 2007 to 2011, Pelosi served as Speaker of the House, the first woman to do so in American history.

For 25 years, Leader Pelosi has represented San Francisco, California's 12th District, in Congress. She first made history when House Democrats elected her the first woman to lead a major political party. She has led House Democrats for 10 years and previously served as House Democratic Whip for one year.

Under the leadership of Pelosi, the 111th Congress was heralded as “one of the most productive Congresses in history” by Congressional scholar Norman Ornstein. President Barack Obama called Speaker Pelosi “an extraordinary leader for the American people,” and the Christian Science Monitor wrote: “...make no mistake: Nancy Pelosi is the most powerful woman in American politics and the most powerful House Speaker since Sam Rayburn a half century ago.”

Speaker Pelosi achieved passage of historic health insurance reform legislation in the House which establishes a Patients’ Bill of Rights and will provide insurance for 30 million more Americans while lowering health care costs over the long term.

In the 111th Congress, Speaker Pelosi also led the Congress in passing strong Wall Street reforms to rein in big banks and protect consumers as well as the Student Aid and Fiscal Responsibility Act, which expands educational opportunities and reforms the financial aid system to save billions of taxpayers’ dollars. Additional key legislation passed into law included the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act to restore the ability of women and all workers to access our judicial system to fight pay discrimination; legislation to provide health care for 11 million American children; national service legislation; and hate crimes legislation. In late 2010, Pelosi led the Congress in passing child nutrition and food safety legislation as well as repealing the discriminatory “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” policy, which prohibited gays and lesbians from serving openly in the military.

Pelosi comes from a strong family tradition of public service. Her late father, Thomas D'Alesandro Jr., served as Mayor of Baltimore for 12 years, after representing the city for five terms in Congress. Her brother, Thomas D'Alesandro III, also served as Mayor of Baltimore. She graduated from Trinity College in Washington, D.C. She and her husband, Paul Pelosi, a native of San Francisco, have five grown children and nine grandchildren.

THE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

John G. Roberts, Jr., Chief Justice of the United States, was born in Buffalo, New York, January 27, 1955. He married Jane Marie Sullivan in 1996 and they have two children - Josephine and John. He received an A.B. from Harvard College in 1976 and a J.D. from Harvard Law School in 1979. He served as a law clerk for Judge Henry J. Friendly of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit from 1979–1980 and as a law clerk for then-Associate Justice William H. Rehnquist of the Supreme Court of the United States during the 1980 Term. He was Special Assistant to the Attorney General, U.S. Department of Justice from 1981–1982, Associate Counsel to President Ronald Reagan, White House Counsel’s Office from 1982–1986, and Principal Deputy Solicitor General, U.S. Department of Justice from 1989–1993. From 1986–1989 and 1993–2003, he practiced law in Washington, D.C. He was appointed to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit in 2003. President George W. Bush nominated him as Chief Justice of the United States, and he took his seat September 29, 2005.

Antonin Scalia, Associate Justice, was born in Trenton, New Jersey, March 11, 1936. He married Maureen McCarthy and has nine children - Ann Forrest, Eugene, John Francis, Catherine Elisabeth, Mary Clare, Paul David, Matthew, Christopher James, and Margaret Jane. He received his A.B. from Georgetown University and the University of Fribourg, Switzerland, and his LL.B. from Harvard Law School, and was a Sheldon Fellow of Harvard University from 1960–1961. He was in private practice in Cleveland, Ohio from 1961–1967, a Professor of Law at the University of Virginia from 1967–1971, and a Professor of Law at the University of Chicago from 1977–1982, and a Visiting Professor of Law at Georgetown University and Stanford University. He was chairman of the American Bar Association’s Section of Administrative Law, 1981–1982, and its Conference of Section Chairmen, 1982–1983. He served the federal government as General Counsel of the Office of Telecommunications Policy from 1971–1972, Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States from 1972–1974, and Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Legal Counsel from 1974–1977. He was appointed Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit in 1982. President Reagan nominated him as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and he took his seat September 26, 1986.

Anthony M. Kennedy, Associate Justice, was born in Sacramento, California, July 23, 1936. He married Mary Davis and has three children. He received his B.A. from Stanford University and the London School of Economics, and his LL.B. from Harvard Law School. He was in private practice in San Francisco, California from 1961–1963, as well as in Sacramento, California from 1963–1975. From 1965 to 1988, he was a Professor of Constitutional Law at the McGeorge School of Law, University of the Pacific. He has served in numerous positions during his career, including a member of the California Army National Guard in 1961, the board of the Federal Judicial Center from 1987–1988, and two committees of the Judicial Conference of the United States: the Advisory Panel on Financial Disclosure Reports and Judicial Activities, subsequently renamed the Advisory Committee on Codes of Conduct, from 1979–1987, and the Committee on Pacific Territories from 1979–1990, which he chaired from 1982–1990. He was appointed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in 1975. President Reagan nominated him as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and he took his seat February 18, 1988.

Clarence Thomas, Associate Justice, was born in the Pin Point community of Georgia near Savannah June 23, 1948. He married Virginia Lamp in 1987 and has one child, Jamal Adeen, by a previous marriage. He attended Conception Seminary and received an A.B., cum laude, from Holy Cross College, and a J.D. from Yale Law School in 1974. He was admitted to law practice in Missouri in 1974, and served as an Assistant Attorney General of Missouri from 1974–1977, an attorney with the Monsanto Company from 1977–1979, and Legislative Assistant to Senator John Danforth from 1979–1981. From 1981–1982, he served as Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, U.S. Department of Education, and as Chairman of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from 1982–1990. He became a Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit in 1990. President Bush nominated him as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and he took his seat October 23, 1991.

Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Associate Justice, was born in Brooklyn, New York, March 15, 1933. She married Martin D. Ginsburg in 1954, and has a daughter, Jane, and a son, James. She received her B.A. from Cornell University, attended Harvard Law School, and received her LL.B. from Columbia Law School. She served as a law clerk to the Honorable Edmund L. Palmieri, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, from 1959–1961. From 1961–1963, she was a research associate and then associate director of the Columbia Law School Project on International Procedure. She was a Professor of Law at Rutgers University School of Law from 1963–1972, and Columbia Law School from 1972–1980, and a fellow at the Center for

Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences in Stanford, California from 1977–1978. In 1971, she was instrumental in launching the Women’s Rights Project of the American Civil Liberties Union, and served as the ACLU’s General Counsel from 1973–1980, and on the National Board of Directors from 1974–1980. She was appointed a Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit in 1980. President Clinton nominated her as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and she took her seat August 10, 1993.

Stephen G. Breyer, Associate Justice, was born in San Francisco, California, August 15, 1938. He married Joanna Hare in 1967, and has three children - Chloe, Nell, and Michael. He received an A.B. from Stanford University, a B.A. from Magdalen College, Oxford, and an LL.B. from Harvard Law School. He served as a law clerk to Justice Arthur Goldberg of the Supreme Court of the United States during the 1964 Term, as a Special Assistant to the Assistant U.S. Attorney General for Antitrust, 1965–1967, as an Assistant Special Prosecutor of the Watergate Special Prosecution Force, 1973, as Special Counsel of the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee, 1974–1975, and as Chief Counsel of the committee, 1979–1980. He was an Assistant Professor, Professor of Law, and Lecturer at Harvard Law School, 1967–1994, a Professor at the Harvard University Kennedy School of Government, 1977–1980, and a Visiting Professor at the College of Law, Sydney, Australia and at the University of Rome. From 1980–1990, he served as a Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, and as its Chief Judge, 1990–1994. He also served as a member of the Judicial Conference of the United States, 1990–1994, and of the United States Sentencing Commission, 1985–1989. President Clinton nominated him as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and he took his seat August 3, 1994.

Samuel Anthony Alito, Jr., Associate Justice, was born in Trenton, New Jersey, April 1, 1950. He married Martha-Ann Bomgardner in 1985, and has two children - Philip and Laura. He served as a law clerk for Leonard I. Garth of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit from 1976–1977. He was Assistant U.S. Attorney, District of New Jersey, 1977–1981, Assistant to the Solicitor General, U.S. Department of Justice, 1981–1985, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, U.S. Department of Justice, 1985–1987, and U.S. Attorney, District of New Jersey, 1987–1990. He was appointed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit in 1990. President George W. Bush nominated him as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and he took his seat January 31, 2006.

Sonia Sotomayor, Associate Justice, was born in Bronx, New York, on June 25, 1954. She earned a B.A. in 1976 from Princeton University, graduating summa cum laude and receiving the university's highest academic honor. In 1979, she earned a J.D. from Yale Law School where she served as an editor of the Yale Law Journal. She served as Assistant District Attorney in the New York County District Attorney's Office from 1979–1984. She then litigated international commercial matters in New York City at Pavia & Harcourt, where she served as an associate and then partner from 1984–1992. In 1991, President George H.W. Bush nominated her to the U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York, and she served in that role from 1992–1998. She served as a judge on the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit from 1998–2009. President Barack Obama nominated her as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court on May 26, 2009, and she assumed this role August 8, 2009.

Elena Kagan, Associate Justice, was born in New York, New York, on April 28, 1960. She received an A.B. from Princeton in 1981, an M. Phil. from Oxford in 1983, and a J.D. from Harvard Law School in 1986. She clerked for Judge Abner Mikva of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit from 1986–1987 and for Justice Thurgood Marshall of the U.S. Supreme Court during the 1987 Term. After briefly practicing law at a Washington, D.C. law firm, she became a law professor, first at the University of Chicago Law School and later at Harvard Law School. She

also served for four years in the Clinton Administration, as Associate Counsel to the President and then as Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy. Between 2003 and 2009, she served as the Dean of Harvard Law School. In 2009, President Obama nominated her as the Solicitor General of the United States. After serving in that role for a year, the President nominated her as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court on May 10, 2010. She took her seat on August 7, 2010.

*Historical Inaugural Day
Activities and Facts*

INAUGURAL FIRSTS AND PRECEDENTS

Inaugural Event	President	Fact, First or Precedent
Fifty-Sixth Inaugural Ceremonies January 20, 2009	Barack H. Obama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First African American to hold the office of President of the United States • Largest attendance of any event in the history of Washington, DC • Largest attendance of any Presidential Inauguration in U.S. history • First citizen born in Hawaii to hold the office • Highest viewership ever of the swearing-in ceremonies on the Internet • First woman, Sen. Dianne Feinstein, to emcee the ceremony • First Inaugural webcast to include captioning • First swearing-in ceremony to include an audio description
Fifty-Fifth Inaugural Ceremonies January 20, 2005	George W. Bush	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largest Inaugural platform to date. • First time anti-counterfeiting security has been designed into the tickets. • First live Web Cam of Inaugural platform construction. • First Inauguration with secure Inaugural credentials.
Fifty-Fourth Inaugural Ceremonies January 20, 2001	George W. Bush	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • George W. Bush had hoped to use the Masonic Bible that had been used both by George Washington in 1789, and by his father, George H. W. Bush, in 1989. This historic Bible had been transported, under guard, from New York to Washington D.C. for the Inauguration but, due to inclement weather, a family Bible was substituted instead.
Fifty-Third Inaugural Ceremonies January 20, 1997	William J. Clinton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Inaugural ceremony broadcast live on the Internet.

Inaugural Event	President	Fact, First or Precedent
Fiftieth Inaugural Ceremonies January 21, 1985	Ronald W. Reagan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coldest Inauguration day on record, with a noon temperature of 7°F. • January 20th fell on Sunday, so Reagan was privately sworn in that day at the White House; public Inauguration on January 21st took place in the Capitol Rotunda, due to freezing weather
Forty-Ninth Inaugural Ceremonies January 20, 1981	Ronald W. Reagan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Inauguration held on the west front of the U.S. Capitol. • Reagan's first Inauguration was also the warmest on record with a noon temperature of 55
Forty-Eighth Inaugural Ceremonies January 20, 1977	James E. Carter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jimmy Carter was the first President to walk from the Capitol to the White House in the parade following the swearing-in ceremony. • Carter requested that the Inaugural luncheon, hosted by the JCCIC be canceled. • Gerald R. Ford became the first President leaving office to use a helicopter after the Inaugural Ceremonies. This established the tradition that all Presidents leaving office have followed since.
Swearing-In of Vice President Gerald R. Ford after the resignation of President Richard M. Nixon August 9, 1974	Gerald R. Ford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First unelected Vice President to become President. • Ford assumed the Presidency upon the resignation of Richard M. Nixon. Facing impeachment proceedings for his role in the Watergate scandal and alleged cover-up, Nixon resigned on August 9, 1974.
Forty-Seventh Inaugural Ceremonies January 20, 1973	Richard M. Nixon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Richard Nixon became the first President to resign on August 9, 1974.
Forty-Sixth Inaugural Ceremonies January 20, 1969	Richard M. Nixon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Took the oath of office on two Bibles; both family heirlooms. • Nixon's Inauguration included an official, three-faith prayer service, open to the public, in the West Auditorium of the State Department.
Forty-Fifth Inaugural Ceremonies January 20, 1965	Lyndon Baines Johnson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security for Johnson's Inauguration was tight following the assassination of John F. Kennedy in 1963. For the first time, the President rode in a bullet-proofed limousine.

Inaugural Event	President	Fact, First or Precedent
Swearing-In of Vice President Lyndon Baines Johnson after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy November 22, 1963	Lyndon Baines Johnson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Johnson assumed the Presidency upon the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Kennedy was shot and killed by Lee Harvey Oswald on November 22, 1963, in Dallas, Texas. First time a woman administered the oath of office (U.S. District Judge Sarah T. Hughes swore in Johnson on Air Force One). First and only time a President took the oath of office on an airplane.
Forty-Fourth Inaugural Ceremonies January 20, 1961	John F. Kennedy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First time a poet, Robert Frost, participated in the Inaugural program First Roman Catholic to become President of the United States.
Forty-Third Inaugural Ceremonies January 20, 1957	Dwight D. Eisenhower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> January 20, 1957 fell on a Sunday, so Eisenhower was sworn in privately that day by Chief Justice Earl Warren in the White House East Room. His public Inauguration was held on Monday, January 21, 1957.
Forty-Second Inaugural Ceremonies January 20, 1953	Dwight D. Eisenhower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broke precedent by reciting his own prayer after taking the oath, rather than kissing the Bible. First time the JCCIC hosted the Inaugural Luncheon at the U.S. Capitol.
Forty-First Inaugural Ceremonies January 20, 1949	Harry S Truman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First televised Inaugural Ceremony Truman reinstated the Inaugural Ball
Swearing-In of Vice President Harry S Truman after the death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt April 12, 1945	Harry S Truman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Truman took the oath of office just two hours after he received word of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's death, which was caused by cerebral stroke.
Fortieth Inaugural Ceremonies January 20, 1945	Franklin D. Roosevelt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First and only President sworn in for a fourth term; had simple Inaugural ceremony at the White House.

Inaugural Event	President	Fact, First or Precedent
Thirty-Ninth Inaugural Ceremonies January 20, 1941	Franklin D. Roosevelt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First and last time a President was Inaugurated for a third term. (The 22nd Amendment to the Constitution limited Presidential terms to two.) President and Mrs. Roosevelt hosted 1,200 guests at the White House for a buffet luncheon consisting of tomato soup, salad, beef, ham, tongue, cake, ice cream, and coffee.
Thirty-Eighth Inaugural Ceremonies January 20, 1937	Franklin D. Roosevelt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First President Inaugurated on January 20th, a change made by the 20th Amendment to the Constitution. First time the Vice President was sworn-in outdoors on the same platform with the President. The President and First Lady hosted around 600 guests for a buffet luncheon at the White House in the state dining room and East Room. They served hot coffee, sandwiches, and cake.
Thirty-Seventh Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1933	Franklin D. Roosevelt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt begin tradition of morning worship service by attending St. John's Church. FDR used the same Bible for all four of his Presidential Inaugurations. It is the oldest Inaugural Bible, printed in 1686, and the only one written in a modern foreign language: Dutch. The Roosevelts had planned to host a buffet luncheon at the White House for several hundred guests, but Mrs. Roosevelt cancelled the luncheon at the last minute out of respect for Senator Thomas J. Walsh, who died several days before. Senator Walsh had been chosen by Roosevelt to serve as attorney general.
Thirty-Sixth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1929	Herbert C. Hoover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First Inaugural Ceremony recorded by talking newsreel. President and Mrs. Hoover, Vice President Curtis, members of the JCCIC, members of the PIC, cabinet members, Chief Justice and Mrs. Taft, Speaker and Mrs. Longworth, and the G.A.R. guard of honor returned to the White House for a private luncheon before the parade.
Thirty-Fifth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1925	Calvin Coolidge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First Inaugural Ceremony broadcast nationally by radio First time a former President, William H. Taft, administered the oath of office as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Inaugural Event	President	Fact, First or Precedent
Swearing-In of Vice President Calvin Coolidge after the death of President Warren G. Harding August 3, 1923	Calvin Coolidge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coolidge assumed the Presidency upon the death of Warren G. Harding. Harding died of an apparent stroke on August 2, 1923, in San Francisco, California.
Thirty-Fourth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1921	Warren G. Harding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First President to ride to and from his Inauguration in an automobile. President and Mrs. Harding and their immediate family ate lunch at the White House immediately following the Inauguration. The luncheon was arranged by outgoing President and Mrs. Wilson, following the tradition established in 1889, when President and Mrs. Cleveland invited the Harrisons to eat lunch at the White House before the parade.
Thirty-Third Inaugural Ceremonies March 5, 1917	Woodrow Wilson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First President to take the oath of office on Sunday. March 4, 1917 fell on a Sunday, so Wilson was sworn in privately on that day in the President's Room in the U.S. Capitol by Chief Justice Edward D. White. His public Inauguration was held on Monday, March 5. <p><u>Read the First Lady's diary entry about the swearing-in.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Edith Bolling Galt Wilson was the first First Lady to accompany the President both to and from the U.S. Capitol First time women participated in the Inaugural Parade.
Thirty-Second Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1913	Woodrow Wilson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inaugural Ball was suspended for the first time since 1853. Wilson requested that the ball be cancelled because he found it inappropriate for the solemn occasion.

Inaugural Event	President	Fact, First or Precedent
Thirty-First Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1909	William H. Taft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inauguration took place in the Senate chamber because of blizzard. Strong winds toppled trees and telephone poles, trains were stalled and city streets unpassable. City workers shoveled sand and snow through half the night. It took 6,000 men and 500 wagons to clear 58,000 tons of snow and slush from the parade route. Helen Herron Taft became the first First Lady to accompany her husband on the return ride from the Capitol to the White House following his Inauguration.
Thirtieth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1905	Theodore Roosevelt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This was the first time telephone lines were installed at the U.S. Capitol for an Inauguration.
Swearing-In of Vice President Theodore Roosevelt after the assassination of President William McKinley September 14, 1901	Theodore Roosevelt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roosevelt became President upon the assassination of William McKinley, who was shot by Leon F. Czolgosz in Buffalo, New York on September 6, 1901. McKinley died on September 14, 1901.
Twenty-Ninth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1901	William McKinley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First time the U.S. House joined with the U.S. Senate, creating the JCCIC, to make Inaugural arrangements
Twenty-Eighth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1897	William McKinley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First Inaugural Ceremony recorded by a motion picture camera First President to have a glass-enclosed reviewing stand for the Inaugural Parade First Inauguration at which Congress hosted a luncheon for the President and Vice President
Twenty-Fifth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1885	Grover Cleveland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grover Cleveland is the only President to have served two non-consecutive terms, first in 1885 and again later in 1893. He is, therefore, referred to as the 22nd and 24th President of the United States.

Inaugural Event	President	Fact, First or Precedent
Swearing-In of Vice President Chester Arthur after the assassination of President James Garfield September 20, 1881	Chester A. Arthur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arthur became President upon the assassination of James Garfield, who was shot by Charles J. Guiteau on July 2, 1881, in Washington, D.C., and died on September 19, 1881. Former Presidents Hayes and Grant were both present for the swearing-in ceremony on September 22.
Twenty-Fourth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1881	James A. Garfield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First President to review the Inaugural Parade from a stand built in front of the White House.
Twenty-Third Inaugural Ceremonies March 5, 1877	Rutherford B. Hayes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> March 4, 1877 fell on Sunday, so Hayes privately took oath of office on Saturday, March 3 in the White House Red Room to ensure peaceful transition of power; the public Inauguration was on Monday, March 5.
Twenty-Second Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1873	Ulysses S. Grant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coldest March 4 Inauguration Day; the noon temperature was 16°F.
Twenty-First Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1869	Ulysses S. Grant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Andrew Johnson did not accompany President-elect Grant to the Capitol, nor did he attend the Inaugural Ceremonies. Instead, he remained at the White House signing last-minute legislation.
Swearing-In of Vice President Andrew Johnson after the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln April 15, 1865	Andrew Johnson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abraham Lincoln had been shot at Ford's Theatre by John Wilkes Booth on April 14, 1865. He died the next day. Johnson took the oath of office in the presence of cabinet members, several Senators and House members, and other dignitaries.
Twentieth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1865	Abraham Lincoln	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> African Americans participated in the Inaugural Parade for the first time.
Nineteenth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1861	Abraham Lincoln	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lincoln's procession to the Capitol was surrounded by heavily armed cavalry and infantry, providing an unprecedented amount of protection for the President-elect as the nation stood on the brink of war.
Eighteenth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1857	James Buchanan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First Inauguration known to have been photographed.

Inaugural Event	President	Fact, First or Precedent
Seventeenth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1853	Franklin Pierce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affirmed the oath of office rather than swear it Pierce was the first President to recite his speech entirely from memory. Cancelled the Inaugural Ball Pierce's Vice President did not attend the Inaugural ceremonies. He was very ill and had gone to Cuba to try to recover at the time of the Inauguration, and was sworn into office there on March 24, 1853. He died on April 18, 1853, one day after returning to his home in Alabama.
Sixteenth Inaugural Ceremonies March 5, 1849	Zachary Taylor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> March 4, 1849 fell on a Sunday, so following precedent, Taylor was Inaugurated the next day, Monday, March 5, 1849. Three Inaugural Balls were held that evening, and Taylor attended all of them.
Fifteenth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1845	James K. Polk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First Inauguration covered by telegraph. First known Inauguration featured in a newspaper illustration; illustration appeared in the Illustrated London News.
Swearing-In of Vice President John Tyler after the death of President William H. Harrison April 6, 1841	John Tyler	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First Vice President to assume Presidency upon the death of the President.
Fourteenth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1841	William H. Harrison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harrison was the first President to arrive in Washington, D.C. by train. The first official Inaugural Committee was formed by citizens of D.C. to plan the parade and Inaugural Ball.
Thirteenth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1837	Martin Van Buren	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First President who was not born a British subject First time the President and President-elect rode to the Capitol together for the Inauguration

Inaugural Event	President	Fact, First or Precedent
Twelfth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1833	Andrew Jackson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Last time Chief Justice John Marshall administered the oath office; he presided over nine Inaugurations, from Adams to Jackson. Jackson's second Inauguration was the first time two Inaugural Balls were held, one at Carusi's, and one at the Central Masonic Hall.
Eleventh Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1829	Andrew Jackson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First President to take the oath of office on the east front portico of the U.S. Capitol. Outgoing President John Quincy Adams did not attend his successor's Inaugural Ceremony. Relations between the two men were not good after the bitter campaign of 1828. Jackson blamed the verbal attacks made by Adams and his political allies for the death of his wife.
Tenth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1825	John Quincy Adams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adams was the first to wear long trousers, rather than knee breeches.
Ninth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1821	James Monroe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monroe's Inauguration was the first Inauguration to fall on a Sunday. Monroe decided to hold the Inaugural Ceremony on Monday, March 5, after consulting with Supreme Court justices.
Eighth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1817	James Monroe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First President to take the oath of office and deliver the Inaugural Address outdoors; ceremony took place on platform in front of the temporary Brick Capitol (where Supreme Court now stands). The original plan for Madison's second Inauguration called for a ceremony in the House chamber of the temporary Capitol, but when a small feud ensued between the Senate and the House of Representatives over what chairs would be used in the House chamber, the venue changed to an outdoor platform in front of the building.
Sixth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1809	James Madison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first Inaugural Ball was held the evening after the swearing-in ceremony. It took place at Long's Hotel and tickets cost \$4 each.
Fifth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1805	Thomas Jefferson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inauguration held in the Chamber of the U.S. House of Representatives

Inaugural Event	President	Fact, First or Precedent
Fourth Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1801	Thomas Jefferson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Inauguration in Washington, DC • He broke precedent by walking to and from his swearing-in ceremony, rather than riding in a carriage as his predecessors did. • The Marine Band played at the Inauguration for the first time. (It has played at every Inauguration since.) • For the first time, a newspaper (the National Intelligencer) printed the Inaugural address the morning of the Inauguration.
Third Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1797	John Adams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First president to receive the oath of office from a Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court
Second Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, 1793	George Washington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Inauguration in Philadelphia, PA • Delivered the shortest Inaugural Address at just 135 words
First Inaugural Ceremonies April 30, 1789	George Washington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Inauguration

MORNING WORSHIP SERVICE



Photo from Library of Congress

John F. Kennedy shakes hands with Father Richard J. Casey after attending Mass at Holy Trinity Church

On March 4, 1933, at 10:15 a.m., prior to his swearing-in ceremony, President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt and his wife Eleanor attended a church service at St. John's Episcopal Church, next to the White House. They did the same at Roosevelt's 1937 and 1941 Inaugurations, and arranged for a private service at the White House the morning of his fourth Inauguration on January 20, 1945. Roosevelt's Inauguration Day worship service set a precedent that has been followed by Presidents ever since.

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Franklin Roosevelt was not the first President to attend church on Inauguration Day, however. In 1789, George Washington attended a service at St. Paul's Chapel in New York City immediately following his swearing-in ceremony. Although this feature of Washington's Inauguration did not set a precedent, religion still played a role in subsequent swearing-in ceremonies. Almost all Presidents since George Washington have placed their hand on a Bible when taking the oath of office. And all Presidents have included some reference to the Almighty in their Inaugural addresses (except George Washington's second address, which was only 135 words).

The following list provides information on Inauguration Day worship services attended by Presidents and Presidents-elect since 1933.

HISTORY OF INAUGURAL DAY WORSHIP SERVICES

President	Inaugural Event	Service Attended
Barack H. Obama	January 20, 2009	Attended private service at St. John's Episcopal Church
George W. Bush	January 20, 2005	Attended private service at St. John's Episcopal Church
George W. Bush	January 20, 2001	Attended private service at St. John's Episcopal Church
William J. Clinton	January 20, 1997	Attended private prayer service at Metropolitan AME Church

William J. Clinton	January 20, 1993	Attended private prayer service at Metropolitan AME Church
George H.W. Bush	January 20, 1989	Attended private service at St. John's Episcopal Church
Ronald W. Reagan	January 21, 1985	Attended private service at St. John's Episcopal Church; On Monday, January 21, attended service at National Cathedral
Ronald W. Reagan	January 20, 1981	Attended private service at St. John's Episcopal Church
James E. Carter	January 20, 1977	Interfaith prayer service at the Lincoln Memorial
Richard M. Nixon	January 20, 1973	No apparent church service Inauguration Day morning; attended church the next day
Richard M. Nixon	January 20, 1969	Attended official prayer breakfast in West Auditorium of the State Department
Lyndon Baines Johnson	January 20, 1965	Attended private service at National City Christian Church
John F. Kennedy	January 20, 1961	Attended Mass at Holy Trinity Church
Dwight D. Eisenhower	January 20, 1957	Attended services at National Presbyterian Church; Took private oath of office that day; public ceremony the next day.
Dwight D. Eisenhower	January 20, 1953	Attended service at National Presbyterian Church
Harry S Truman	January 20, 1949	Attended service at St. John's Episcopal Church
Franklin D. Roosevelt	January 20, 1945	Private service held in the East Room of the White House
Franklin D. Roosevelt	January 20, 1941	Attended service at St. John's Episcopal Church
Franklin D. Roosevelt	January 20, 1937	Attended service at St. John's Episcopal Church
Franklin D. Roosevelt	March 4, 1933	Attended service at St. John's Episcopal Church

BIBLES USED IN PREVIOUS INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

Date	Event	President	Bible and Scripture Passage
January 20, 2009	Fifty-Sixth Inaugural Ceremonies	Barack H. Obama	The Lincoln Bible. The Lincoln Bible was the Bible used by president Abraham Lincoln at his presidential Inauguration. The Bible is part of the collection of the Library of Congress. The Bible itself is an Oxford University Press edition published in 1853, has 1280 pages, and measures approximately 15 cm (6 in) in length and 10 cm (4 in) in width, and 4.5 cm in thickness, and is bound in burgundy red velvet with gilt edges.
January 20, 2005	Fifty-Fifth Inaugural Ceremonies	George W. Bush	Family Bible, open to Isaiah 40:31
January 20, 2001	Fifty-Fourth Inaugural Ceremonies	George W. Bush	Family Bible, closed
January 20, 1997	Fifty-Third Inaugural Ceremonies	William J. Clinton	King James Bible, given to him by grandmother, open to Isaiah 58:12 (same Bible used at his 1993 Inauguration)
January 20, 1993	Fifty-Second Inaugural Ceremonies	William J. Clinton	King James Bible, given to him by grandmother, open to Galatians 6:8
January 20, 1989	Fifty-First Inaugural Ceremonies	George H.W. Bush	Family Bible, open to Matthew 5, and the Bible used by George Washington (belonging to St. John's Masonic Lodge No. 1), opened at random
January 21, 1985	Fiftieth Inaugural Ceremonies	Ronald W. Reagan	Family Bible, given to him by his mother, open to II Chronicles 7:14. (Same Bible used at his 1981 Inauguration)
January 20, 1981	Forty-Ninth Inaugural Ceremonies	Ronald W. Reagan	Family Bible given to him by his mother, open to II Chronicles 7:14
January 20, 1977	Forty-Eighth Inaugural Ceremonies	James E. Carter	Family Bible, open to VI Micah 6:8, and the Bible used by George Washington (belonging to St. John's Mason Lodge No. 1)

August 9, 1974	Swearing-In of Vice President Gerald R. Ford after the resignation of President Richard M. Nixon	Gerald R. Ford	Bible held by his wife, open to Proverbs 3:5-6
January 20, 1973	Forty-Seventh Inaugural Ceremonies	Richard M. Nixon	Two brown leather family Bibles, open to Isaiah 2:2-4 (same Bibles used at his 1969 Inauguration)
January 20, 1969	Forty-Sixth Inaugural Ceremonies	Richard M. Nixon	Two brown leather family Bibles, both open to Isaiah 2:4
January 20, 1965	Forty-Fifth Inaugural Ceremonies	Lyndon Baines Johnson	Johnson took the oath on the same family Bible he used at his Vice Presidential Inauguration in 1961. It was closed.
November 22, 1963	Swearing-In of Vice President Lyndon Baines Johnson after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy	Lyndon Baines Johnson	Unknown
January 20, 1961	Forty-Fourth Inaugural Ceremonies	John F. Kennedy	Fitzgerald family Bible (his mother's family), closed
January 20, 1957	Forty-Third Inaugural Ceremonies	Dwight D. Eisenhower	Eisenhower used his personal "West Point Bible," open to Psalm 33:12
January 20, 1953	Forty-Second Inaugural Ceremonies	Dwight D. Eisenhower	Eisenhower used two Bibles: the Bible used by George Washington in 1789 (belonging to St. John's Masonic Lodge No. 1), opened to II Chronicles 7:14; and his own personal "West Point Bible," opened to Psalm 33:12.
January 20, 1949	Forty-First Inaugural Ceremonies	Harry S. Truman	Truman used two Bibles: the first was the same Bible he used in 1945 when he was sworn in upon the death of Franklin Roosevelt, open to Matthew 5 (Beatitudes). The second was a Gutenberg facsimilie given to him by the Independence, Missouri Chamber of Commerce, opened to Exodus 20 (the Ten Commandments).

April 12, 1945	Swearing-In of Vice President Harry S. Truman after the death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt	Harry S. Truman	According to Truman, "There was much scurrying around to find this book on which to take the oath." It was closed while he repeated the oath, and he kissed the book when he finished.
January 20, 1945	Fortieth Inaugural Ceremonies	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Same family Bible used for his 1933, 1937, and 1941 Inaugurations, open to I Corinthians 13
January 20, 1941	Thirty-Ninth Inaugural Ceremonies	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Same family Bible used for his 1933 and 1937 Inaugurations, open to I Corinthians 13
January 20, 1937	Thirty-Eighth Inaugural Ceremonies	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Same family Bible used for his 1933 Inauguration, open to I Corinthians 13
March 4, 1933	Thirty-Seventh Inaugural Ceremonies	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Roosevelt family Bible, the same one used when Roosevelt was sworn in as Governor of New York in 1928 and 1930, open to I Corinthians 13
March 4, 1929	Thirty-Sixth Inaugural Ceremonies	Herbert C. Hoover	Family Bible, open to Proverbs 29:18
March 4, 1925	Thirty-Fifth Inaugural Ceremonies	Calvin Coolidge	Family Bible given to him by his mother, open to John 1
August 3, 1923	Swearing-In of Vice President Calvin Coolidge after the death of President Warren G. Harding	Calvin Coolidge	Family Bible
March 4, 1921	Thirty-Fourth Inaugural Ceremonies	Warren G. Harding	Same Bible used by George Washington, belonging to St. John's Masonic Lodge No. 1, open to Micah 6:8
March 5, 1917	Thirty-Third Inaugural Ceremonies	Woodrow Wilson	Same Bible used when he was sworn in as Governor of New Jersey and as President in 1913, open to Psalm 46.

March 4, 1913	Thirty-Second Inaugural Ceremonies	Woodrow Wilson	Same Bible used when he was sworn in as Governor of New Jersey, open to Psalm 119:43-46.
March 4, 1909	Thirty-First Inaugural Ceremonies	William H. Taft	Century-old Bible belonging to the Supreme Court, open to I Kings 3:9-11
March 4, 1905	Thirtieth Inaugural Ceremonies	Theodore Roosevelt	Same Bible used when Roosevelt was sworn in as Governor of New York in 1898, open to James 1:22-23
September 14, 1901	Swearing-In of Vice President Theodore Roosevelt after the assassination of President William McKinley	Theodore Roosevelt	No Bible used
March 4, 1901	Twenty-Ninth Inaugural Ceremonies	William McKinley	Bible provided to him by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, open to Proverbs 16:20-21
March 4, 1897	Twenty-Eighth Inaugural Ceremonies	William McKinley	Bible presented to him by the Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church; II Chronicles 1:10 is marked
March 4, 1893	Twenty-Seventh Inaugural Ceremonies	Grover Cleveland	Bible given to him by his mother in 1852 when he was 15 years old, open to Psalm 91:12-16. (Same Bible he used at his 1885 Inauguration.)
March 4, 1889	Twenty-Sixth Inaugural Ceremonies	Benjamin Harrison	Bible provided by Clerk of the Supreme Court James H. McKenney, opened to Psalm 121:1-6.
March 4, 1885	Twenty-Fifth Inaugural Ceremonies	Grover Cleveland	Bible given to him at age 15 by his mother. This Bible was opened by Chief Justice Waite and by chance it fell to Psalm 112:4-10.

September 20, 1881	Swearing-In of Vice President Chester Arthur after the assassination of President James Garfield	Chester A. Arthur	Bible unknown for September 20 oath-taking; Bible provided by Clerk of the Supreme Court James H. McKenney for September 22 oath, open to Psalm 31:1-2.
March 4, 1881	Twenty-Fourth Inaugural Ceremonies	James A. Garfield	Bible provided by James H. McKenney, Clerk of the Supreme Court, open to Proverbs 21:1.
March 5, 1877	Twenty-Third Inaugural Ceremonies	Rutherford B. Hayes	Bible provided by D. W. Middleton, Clerk of the Supreme Court, open to Psalm 118:11-13.
March 4, 1873	Twenty-Second Inaugural Ceremonies	Ulysses S. Grant	Bible provided by D. W. Middleton, Clerk of the Supreme Court, opened to Isaiah 11:1-3.
March 4, 1869	Twenty-First Inaugural Ceremonies	Ulysses S. Grant	Unknown
April 15, 1865	Swearing-In of Vice President Andrew Johnson after the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln	Andrew Johnson	Origin of the Bible unknown, but said to have been opened to Proverbs 20 and 21.
March 4, 1865	Twentieth Inaugural Ceremonies	Abraham Lincoln	The origin of Lincoln's second Inaugural Bible is unknown, but it was open to Matthew 7:1; 18:7; and Revelations 16:7.
March 4, 1861	Nineteenth Inaugural Ceremonies	Abraham Lincoln	Bible purchased by William Thomas Carroll, Clerk of the Supreme Court, opened at random. It is almost identical to James Buchanan's 1857 Bible.
March 4, 1857	Eighteenth Inaugural Ceremonies	James Buchanan	Unknown

March 4, 1853	Seventeenth Inaugural Ceremonies	Franklin Pierce	Unknown
July 10, 1850	Swearing-In of Vice President Millard Fillmore after the death of President Zachary Taylor	Millard Fillmore	Unknown
March 5, 1849	Sixteenth Inaugural Ceremonies	Zachary Taylor	Unknown
March 4, 1845	Fifteenth Inaugural Ceremonies	James K. Polk	The origin of Polk's Bible is unknown, although a letter in the front of the volume indicates that after the Inauguration, it was presented to Mrs. Polk by the Marshal of the District of Columbia. There is no indication that it was open during the oath-taking, and has no marked passages.
April 6, 1841	Swearing-In of Vice President John Tyler after the death of President William H. Harrison	John Tyler	Unknown
March 4, 1841	Fourteenth Inaugural Ceremonies	William H. Harrison	Unknown
March 4, 1837	Thirteenth Inaugural Ceremonies	Martin Van Buren	Unknown
March 4, 1833	Twelfth Inaugural Ceremonies	Andrew Jackson	Unknown
March 4, 1829	Eleventh Inaugural Ceremonies	Andrew Jackson	Unknown
March 4, 1825	Tenth Inaugural Ceremonies	John Quincy Adams	According to his own version of his Inauguration, Adams took the oath upon a volume of law.

March 4, 1821	Ninth Inaugural Ceremonies	James Monroe	Unknown
March 4, 1817	Eighth Inaugural Ceremonies	James Monroe	Unknown
March 4, 1813	Seventh Inaugural Ceremonies	James Madison	Unknown
March 4, 1809	Sixth Inaugural Ceremonies	James Madison	Unknown
March 4, 1805	Fifth Inaugural Ceremonies	Thomas Jefferson	Unknown
March 4, 1801	Fourth Inaugural Ceremonies	Thomas Jefferson	Unknown
March 4, 1797	Third Inaugural Ceremonies	John Adams	Unknown
March 4, 1793	Second Inaugural Ceremonies	George Washington	Unknown
April 30, 1789	First Inaugural Ceremonies	George Washington	The Holy Bible from St. John's Masonic Lodge, No. 1, opened at random due to haste to Genesis 49:13

PAST PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL THEMES

Year	Theme	President
2013	Faith in America's Future	Barack Obama
2009	A New Birth of Freedom	Barack Obama
2005	A Vision of America	George w. Bush
2001	200 Years in the City of Washington	George w. Bush
1997	200th Anniversary of Adams and Jefferson	William Jefferson Clinton
1993	A National Celebration (250th anniversary of Thomas Jefferson)	William Jefferson Clinton

Year	Theme	President
1989	Bicentennial Inauguration	George H.W. Bush
1985	No Discernible Theme	Ronald Reagan
1981	History of Past Inaugurations (Luncheon and Platform programs had excerpts from prior addresses)	Ronald Reagan

PROCESSION TO THE U.S. CAPITOL

On Inauguration Day, after a morning worship service, the President-elect, Vice President-elect, and their spouses will be escorted to the White House by members of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies. After a brief meeting, the President-elect and the outgoing President will then proceed together to the Capitol for the swearing-in ceremonies. This tradition has endured, with few exceptions, since 1837, when Martin Van Buren and Andrew Jackson rode together in a carriage made from wood taken from the U.S.S. Constitution. The Vice President and Vice President-elect will follow, as will family members, cabinet members, and members of the JCCIC.



Photo from Library of Congress
Taft and Roosevelt driving to the Capitol, 1909

Since the first Inauguration of George Washington in 1789, the procession to the Inaugural ceremonies has provided an occasion for much celebration. In fact, the Inaugural Parade that now follows the swearing-in ceremony first began as the procession, when military companies, bands, the President's cabinet, elected officials, and friends escorted the President-elect to the Inauguration. Procedures changed in 1873, when President Ulysses S. Grant reviewed the troops from a stand in front of the White House after the swearing-in ceremony. In 1881, a single military division escorted President-elect Garfield to the Capitol, and the full parade occurred after the Inauguration.

Although most presidents rode to their Inaugurations in a carriage (or later, an automobile), Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson both walked to their swearing-in ceremonies. In 1825, outgoing President James Monroe took part in the procession to the Capitol in his own carriage, following President-elect John Quincy Adams' carriage. In 1841, William Henry Harrison rode to the Capitol for his swearing-in ceremony on the back of a "white charger," surrounded by his close political allies. In 1845, outgoing President John Tyler joined President-elect Polk for the carriage-ride to the Capitol, firmly establishing the tradition first carried out by Van Buren and Jackson in 1837.

By the time of Zachary Taylor's Inauguration in 1849, a routine for the procession had been established, although it would change in small ways over time. A military and civilian escort would parade to the President-elect's lodgings, where they were joined by the outgoing President. The outgoing President would take his seat in the carriage to the right of the President-elect, and the whole entourage would then proceed to the Capitol for the swearing-in ceremony.

At the 1857 Inauguration of James Buchanan, members of the Senate Committee on Arrangements for the Inauguration formed an escort, and joined the President and President-elect in the carriage, starting a long-running tradition.

Lincoln did not join the procession to the Capitol for his second Inauguration in 1865. He had already gone to the Capitol early that morning to sign last-minute bills into law. The parade proceeded without him, and even made history as African Americans marched for the first time. In 1869, Andrew Johnson became the third President who did not join the President-elect in the procession to the Capitol, nor did he attend the swearing-in ceremony. He remained at the White House, signing last-minute legislation until his term expired at noon.

The 1877 Inauguration of Rutherford B. Hayes started the tradition of the President-elect going first to the White House to meet the outgoing President before proceeding to the Capitol. The Vice President and Vice President-elect followed in a separate carriage, and after them, members of the Senate Committee on Arrangements. Future Inaugurations would follow this precedent.

Edith Galt Wilson became the first First Lady to accompany her husband in the carriage to the Capitol in 1917. In 1921, Warren G. Harding became the first President to ride to his Inauguration in an automobile. Lyndon B. Johnson's procession to the Capitol in 1965 was marked by stringent security measures, including a bullet-proof limousine.

Today, the Presidential procession to the Capitol for the swearing-in ceremony follows a firmly established protocol, based on the evolving traditions of past Inaugurations.

VICE PRESIDENT'S SWEARING-IN CEREMONY

Just before the President-elect takes the oath of office on Inauguration Day, the Vice President-elect will step forward on the Inaugural Platform and repeat the oath of office. Although the United States Constitution specifically sets forth the oath required by the President, it only says that the Vice President and other government officers should take an oath upholding the Constitution. It does not specify the form of that oath.

The First Congress passed an oath act on June 1, 1789, authorizing only senators to administer the oath to the Vice President (who serves as the president of the Senate). Later that year, legislation passed that allowed courts to administer all oaths and affirmations. Since 1789, the oath has been changed several times by Congress. The present oath repeated by the Vice President of the United States, Senators, Representatives, and other government officers has been in use since 1884. The oath reads:

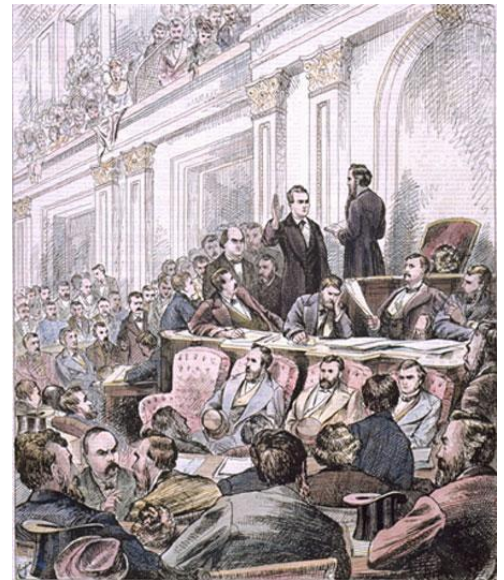
I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

While tradition dictates that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court administers the oath of office to the President-elect, a variety of officials have administered the oath to Vice Presidents. The president pro tempore of the Senate administered the oath to the first three Vice Presidents—John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and Aaron Burr—and to many Vice Presidents from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. Some Vice Presidents took the oath from the Chief Justice. On some occasions, the outgoing Vice President administered the oath to the Vice President-elect. Since World War II, Vice Presidents have chosen friends and associates to administer the oath of

office.

The location of the Vice President's oath-taking ceremony has also changed since John Adams became Vice President in 1789. Today, the Vice President recites the oath on the west front terrace of the U.S. Capitol. Until 1937, most Vice Presidents took the oath of office in the Senate chamber, prior to the President's swearing-in ceremony. This made the Vice President's swearing-in ceremony distinct and separate from the President's.

For most of the nation's history, Inauguration Day was March 4, which was also the final day of the congressional session. During the morning, the galleries of the Senate chamber would begin to fill with family members and friends of Senators, Representatives, and the incoming and outgoing Presidents and Vice Presidents. Members of the House, the diplomatic corps, cabinet members, and members of the Supreme Court would enter next. Finally, the Vice President-elect, the President, and the President-elect would enter the crowded chamber, which would then grow quiet to hear the Vice President deliver his farewell address before gaveling the session closed.



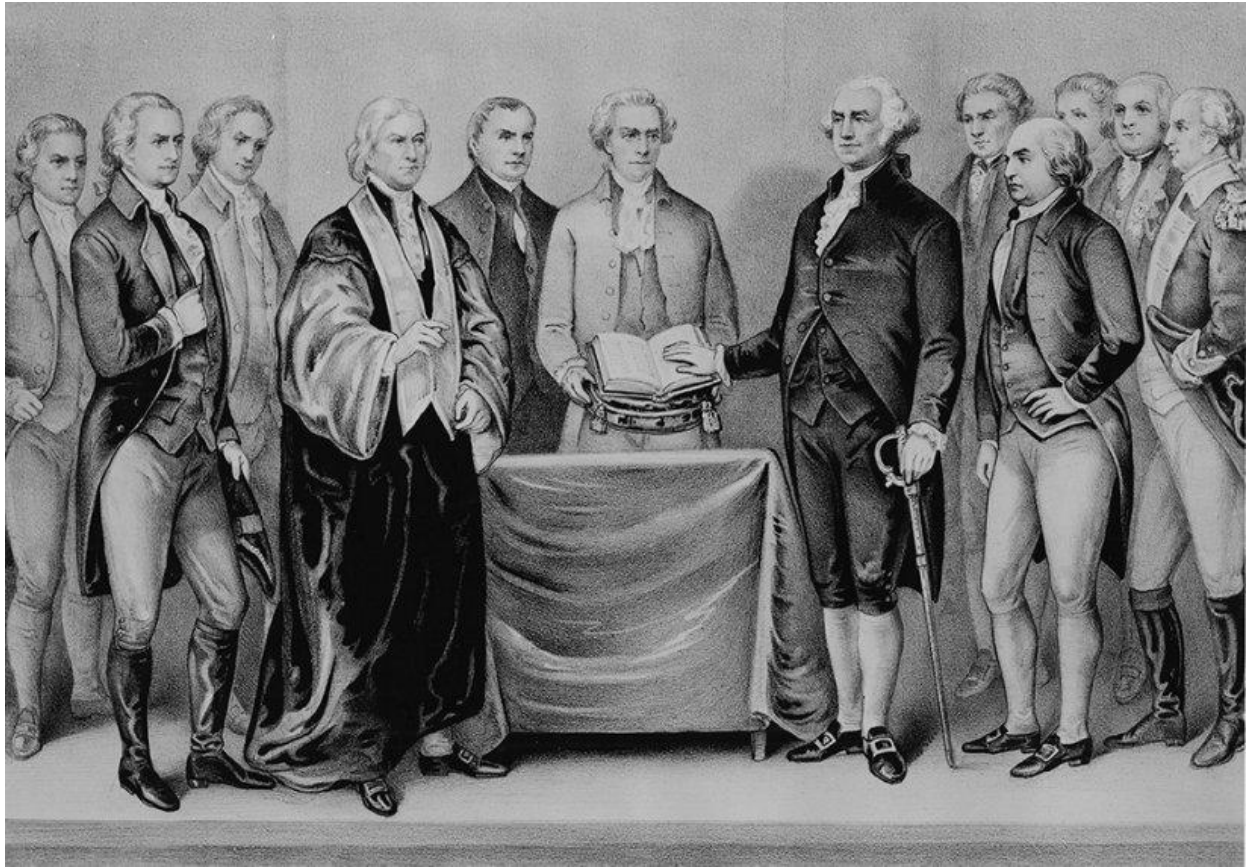
U.S. Senate Collection
**Vice President Wheeler Taking the
Oath of Office in the Senate Chamber**

At noon (the doorkeeper often had to push the clock hands back to fulfill the noon adjournment requirement), the Vice President-elect would take the oath of office, and then deliver his Inaugural Address. Following that, the newly-sworn Vice President would call the Senate into extraordinary session, and then the Senators-elect would come forward and take their oaths of office. Finally, the procession would form and make its way to the east front portico of the Capitol for the President's swearing-in ceremony.

In 1937, Inauguration Day moved to January 20, a change enacted by the 20th amendment to the Constitution. The Vice President's swearing-in ceremony also moved, from the Senate chamber to the Inaugural Platform on the Capitol's east front. In 1981, the Inaugural Ceremonies moved to the west front terrace of the Capitol, where they have been held ever since.

Although the Vice Presidential swearing-in ceremony lost some of its distinctness after it moved to the east front portico, it gained a public audience, and reflected the growing political importance of the Vice President as part of the executive branch of government.

PRESIDENTIAL SWEARING-IN CEREMONY



U.S. Senate Historical Office
Inauguration of George Washington, 1789

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

—Presidential oath of office, Article II, Section 1, United States Constitution

Proceedings associated with the Presidential elections and Inaugurations, almost routine after two centuries, were entirely new and untried following the Constitutional Convention of 1787. The Constitution provides that the President be elected through an electoral college, with membership equal to the number of Senators and Representatives from each state. It authorizes Congress to determine when elections are held, when the Electoral College meets, and when the new President takes the oath of office. The Constitution also requires that the President must be a native born citizen of the United States, have lived in this country for at least fourteen years, and have attained the age of thirty-five. It even specifies the oath of office that the new President should swear or affirm. Beyond that, the Constitution says nothing about the Inaugural Ceremony

The first Inauguration of George Washington occurred on April 30, 1789, in front of New York's Federal Hall. Our nation's first President took the oath of office on a balcony overlooking Wall Street. With the ceremony complete, the crowd below let out three big cheers and President Washington returned to the Senate chamber to deliver his brief Inaugural Address. He called upon “That Almighty Being who rules over the universe” to assist the American people in finding

“liberties and happiness under “a government instituted by themselves.”

Four years later, on March 4, 1793, Washington's second Inauguration happened in Philadelphia, where the government had taken up temporary residence while a permanent capital was being built along the Potomac. The President took his oath in the small Senate chamber on the second floor of Congress Hall, a Georgian-style structure just west of Independence Hall. In contrast to his elaborate first Inauguration, this ceremony was a simple affair. Amidst a room crammed with dignitaries, Washington gave the shortest Inaugural Address on record—just 135 words—and repeated the oath of office, administered by Supreme Court Justice William Cushing.

By March of 1801, the seat of the U.S. government had moved to Washington, D.C. The streets were muddy, almost impassable, and overgrown with bushes. Crude arrangements for the workers charged with constructing buildings for the federal government scarred the landscape. At the time, the Capitol Building comprised just one wing, which housed the Senate, the House of Representatives, the Library of Congress and the Supreme Court, all under one roof. On March 4, 1801, President-elect Thomas Jefferson walked with few attendants and little fanfare to the Capitol Building from his nearby lodgings at a boarding house to become the first President to be Inaugurated in the nation's new capital city. Upon entering the Senate chamber, now the Old Supreme Court Chamber, Jefferson immediately took the oath of office administered by Chief Justice John Marshall and addressed the audience gathered in the Senate chamber. After his Inaugural Address he finished his day with a meal at the boarding house. But for a few occasions, the Inauguration Ceremonies for all future Presidents and Vice Presidents would take place in the City of Washington.

Andrew Jackson's Inauguration on March 4, 1829 was the first of 35 held on the east front of the Capitol. Though Jackson's second Inauguration in 1833 took place inside the House chamber because of his ill health and bad weather, Presidents from Martin Van Buren in 1837 to Theodore Roosevelt in 1905 were sworn into office on the Capitol's east front. In 1909 a raging blizzard forced William Howard Taft's ceremony indoors to the Senate chamber.

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The turn of the century brought a milestone worth noting—the formation of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies. Until the twentieth century, the Inaugural Ceremonies had been handled exclusively by the United States Senate. In 1901, one hundred years after the Inauguration of Thomas Jefferson, the Joint Committee was formed to plan and conduct the Inauguration Ceremonies at the U.S. Capitol. Senator Marcus A. Hanna, a Republican from Ohio, became the first chairman, responsible for President William McKinley's second Inauguration.

On March 4, 1913, Woodrow Wilson resumed use of the east front for his Inauguration. The ceremony continued to be held there until Franklin D. Roosevelt's unprecedented fourth Inauguration on January 20, 1945. With the nation and the President weary after four years of war, Roosevelt chose to have a simple, low-key ceremony on the south portico of the White House.

In 1949, Harry Truman's Inauguration saw the return of the ceremonies to the Capitol's east front, where they remained through the Inauguration of Jimmy Carter in 1977.

Ronald Reagan's 1981 Inauguration was the first held on the west front of the Capitol. Seeking to minimize construction costs and improve visibility for a larger number of spectators, Congress shifted the ceremony from its traditional location of the east front. Although Ronald Reagan's second Inauguration, on January 21, 1985, was forced indoors to the Capitol Rotunda because of

bitterly cold weather, the Inaugurations of George Bush in 1989, Bill Clinton in 1993 and 1997, and George W. Bush in 2001 continued the west front tradition.

Sadly, not all Presidential Inaugurals have been stately formal ceremonies, or happy occasions. Eight Vice Presidents have taken the oath of office upon the death of a President, while another was sworn in following a Presidential resignation. John Tyler was at his home in Williamsburg, Virginia, when he received the news that President William Henry Harrison had died. Tyler immediately took a coach to Washington. The next day, April 6, 1841, Tyler was sworn in as President at the Indian Queen Hotel on Pennsylvania Avenue. Chief Justice William Cranch of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia administered the oath to Tyler, as he did nine years later to Millard Fillmore, following the death of President Zachary Taylor. On July 10, 1850, Vice President Fillmore took the oath in a public ceremony in the House of Representatives chamber.

President Abraham Lincoln died early on the morning of April 15, 1865, and shortly afterwards Vice President Andrew Johnson was sworn in quietly at Kirkwood House, in Washington, by Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase. At 2:00 a.m. on September 20, 1881, Chester Alan Arthur took the oath at his home on Lexington Avenue, in New York City. Two days later, President Arthur repeated the oath in the Vice President's Room in the Capitol, in the presence of former Presidents Grant and Hayes. When William McKinley died, on September 14, 1901, Theodore Roosevelt took the oath in the home of Ansley Wilcox, in Buffalo, New York. News of President Harding's death reached Vice President Calvin Coolidge at his family's homestead in Plymouth, Vermont in the small hours of the morning on August 3, 1923. By the light of a kerosene lamp, Coolidge took the oath from his father, Colonel John Calvin Coolidge, a farmer, notary public, and justice of the peace. On August 21, Coolidge repeated the ceremony in his suite at the Willard Hotel in Washington.



Architect of the Capitol
**January 20, 1981-Ronald Reagan's
Inaugural Ceremony in progress
on the Capitol's West front**



LBJ Library

Sarah T. Hughes, U.S. District Judge, Northern District of Texas, administering oath of office to Lyndon B. Johnson in the Conference Room aboard Air Force One at Love Field, Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963.

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Harry Truman took his oath as President in the Cabinet Room at the White House on the evening of April 12, 1945, following the death of Franklin Roosevelt. On November 22, 1963, in a crowded cabin on Air Force One, at Love Field in Dallas, Texas, Lyndon Johnson was sworn in as President after the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Judge Sarah T. Hughes, who administered the oath that day, became the first woman to swear in a President. Most recently, when President Richard Nixon resigned on August 9, 1974, Vice President Gerald R. Ford took the oath of office in a ceremony in the East Room of the White House, becoming the ninth Vice President to complete an unexpired Presidential term.

Although Inaugural traditions have changed through the years, their fundamental premise remains unchanged and unwavering. The American Presidential Inauguration Ceremony, with its speeches and attendant festivities, has represented both national renewal and continuity leadership for the past two hundred years and will continue to do so into the future.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

The custom of delivering an address on Inauguration Day started with the very first Inauguration—George Washington's—on April 30, 1789. After taking his oath of office on the balcony of Federal Hall in New York City, Washington proceeded to the Senate chamber where he read a speech before members of Congress and other dignitaries. His second Inauguration took place in Philadelphia on March 4, 1793, in the Senate chamber of Congress Hall. There, Washington gave the shortest Inaugural Address on record—just 135 words—before repeating the oath of office.

Every President since Washington has delivered an Inaugural Address. While many of the early Presidents read their addresses before taking the oath, current custom dictates that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court administer the oath first, followed by the President's speech.

William Henry Harrison delivered the longest Inaugural Address, at 8,445 words, on March 4, 1841—a bitterly cold, wet day. He died one month later of pneumonia, believed to have been brought on by prolonged exposure to the elements on his Inauguration Day. John Adams' Inaugural Address, which totaled 2,308 words, contained the longest sentence, at 737 words. After Washington's second Inaugural Address, the next shortest was Franklin D. Roosevelt's fourth address on January 20, 1945, at just 559 words. Roosevelt had chosen to have a simple Inauguration at the White House in light of the nation's involvement in World War II.



Library of Congress
Theodore Roosevelt delivers his Inaugural Address,

In 1921, Warren G. Harding became the first President to take his oath and deliver his Inaugural Address through loud speakers. In 1925, Calvin Coolidge's Inaugural Address was the first to be broadcast nationally by radio. And in 1949, Harry S. Truman became the first President to deliver his Inaugural Address over television airwaves.

Most Presidents use their Inaugural Address to present their vision of America and to set forth their goals for the nation. Some of the most eloquent and powerful speeches are still quoted today. In 1865, in the waning days of the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln stated, "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations." In 1933, Franklin D. Roosevelt avowed, "we have nothing to fear but fear itself." And in 1961, John F. Kennedy declared, "And so my fellow Americans: ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country."

Today, Presidents deliver their Inaugural Address on the west front of the Capitol, but this has not

always been the case. Until Andrew Jackson's first Inauguration in 1829, most Presidents spoke in either the House or Senate chambers. Jackson became the first President to take his oath of office and deliver his address on the east front portico of the U.S. Capitol in 1829. With few exceptions, the next 37 Inaugurations took place there, until 1981, when Ronald Reagan's swearing-in ceremony and Inaugural Address occurred on the west front terrace of the Capitol. The west front has been used ever since.

INAUGURAL LUNCHEON



Photo from U.S. Senate Photo Studio

National Statuary Hall in the U.S. Capitol on January 20, 2009 ready for the Inaugural Luncheon immediately following the swearing-in ceremonies

After the newly elected President has taken the oath of office and delivered his Inaugural Address, he will be escorted to Statuary Hall in the U.S. Capitol for the traditional Inaugural Luncheon, hosted by the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies (JCCIC). While this tradition dates as far back as 1897, when the Senate Committee on Arrangements gave a luncheon for President McKinley and several other guests at the U.S. Capitol, it did not begin in its current form until 1953. That year, President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Mrs. Eisenhower, and fifty other guests of the JCCIC dined on creamed chicken, baked ham, and potato puffs in the now-restored Old Senate Chamber.

From the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century, Presidents left the Capitol after the Inauguration Ceremonies and traveled to the White House for a luncheon prepared by the outgoing President and First Lady. After the luncheon, the President and his party would view the parade

from a stand erected in front of the White House on Pennsylvania Avenue.

As the parade grew larger over the years, and lasted later and later into the afternoon, organizers began to look for ways to hasten its start. In 1897, they proposed that the President go directly from the Capitol to the reviewing stand, and have lunch there, if he desired. Instead, the Presidential party dined in the Capitol as guests of the Senate Committee on Arrangements. In 1901, the President again took his lunch at the Capitol, and the parade delays continued. In 1905, the luncheon returned to the White House, again in the hopes that the parade could start earlier. Eventually, the organizers turned their focus to shortening the parade, rather than the luncheon.

As the twentieth century progressed, the White House luncheons became more and more elaborate. In 1945, President and Mrs. Roosevelt played host to over two thousand guests in what would be the last White House post-Inaugural Luncheon. In 1949, Secretary of the Senate Leslie Biffle hosted a small lunch for President Truman in his Capitol reception room. They dined on South Carolina turkey, Smithfield Ham, potato salad, and pumpkin pie. And in 1953, the JCCIC began its current tradition of hosting a luncheon for the President, Vice President and their spouses, Senate leaders, the JCCIC members, and other invited guests.

Since then, the JCCIC has organized a luncheon celebration at eight Presidential Inaugurations. Often featuring cuisine reflecting the home states of the new President and Vice President, as well as the theme of the Inauguration, the luncheon program includes speeches, gift presentations from the JCCIC, and toasts to the new administration.

INAUGURAL PARADE

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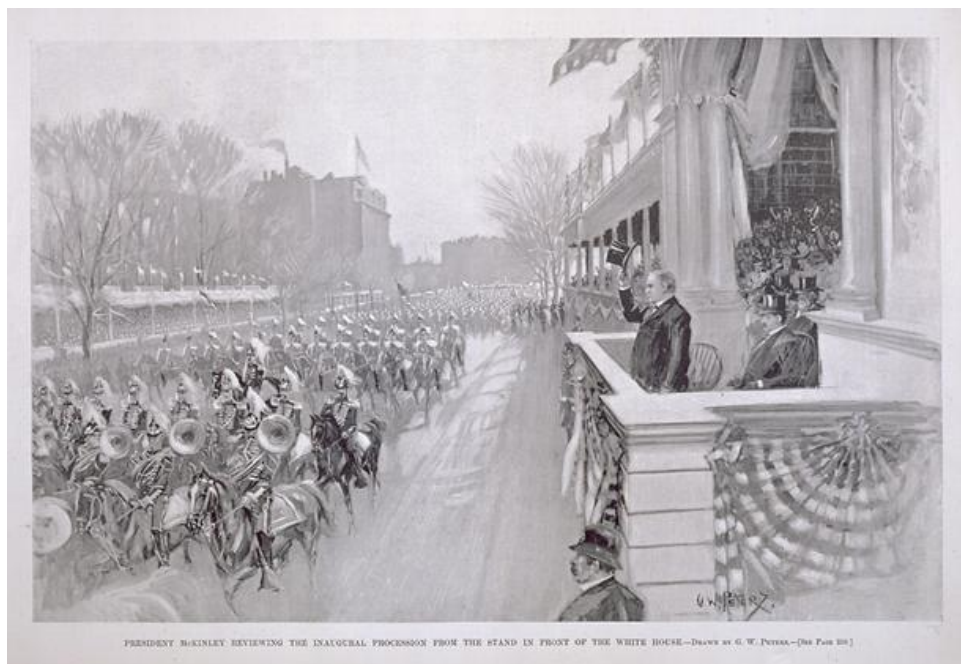
When the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies has concluded its luncheon, the guests of honor-the newly sworn President and Vice President-will make their way down Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House, leading a procession of ceremonial military regiments, citizens' groups, marching bands, and floats. The President, Vice President, their wives, and special guests will then review the parade as it passes in front of a specially built reviewing stand. The Inaugural Parade is a celebrated and much anticipated event for millions of Americans across the country.

The tradition of an Inaugural Parade dates back to the very first Inauguration, when George Washington took the oath of office on April 30, 1789, in New York City. As he began his journey from Mount Vernon to New York City, local militias joined his procession as it passed through Towns along the way. Once he arrived in New York City, members of the Continental Army, government officials, members of Congress, and prominent citizens escorted Washington to Federal Hall for his swearing-in ceremony.

The early Inaugural Parades primarily consisted of escorts for the President-elect to the Capitol. Thomas Jefferson's first Inauguration, in 1801, was the first to take place in the new capital city of Washington. Only the north wing of the Capitol was completed at that time, and as Jefferson walked from his nearby boardinghouse to the Capitol, he was accompanied by an Alexandria, Virginia company of riflemen, friends, and "fellow citizens." After his second Inauguration in 1805, a procession formed at the navy yard made up of members of Congress and citizens-including navy yard mechanics-which then escorted President Jefferson from the Capitol to the White House after the Inauguration, accompanied by military music performed by the Marine

Band. The Marine Band has played at every Presidential Inauguration since.

The first organized parade occurred in 1809, at the Inauguration of James Madison. A troop of cavalry from Georgetown escorted him to the Capitol. After taking the oath of office, Madison sat in review of nine companies of militia. Future Inaugurations saw these military escorts grow more and more elaborate. William Henry Harrison's parade in 1841 featured floats, and for the first time, military companies from outside the Washington, D.C. area accompanied the President-elect to the Capitol. Citizens clubs, political clubs, several military bands, and groups of college students also marched in the parade, setting future precedent.



PRESIDENT MCKINLEY REVIEWING THE INAUGURAL PROCESSION FROM THE STAND IN FRONT OF THE WHITE HOUSE.—DRAWN BY G. W. POTTER.—(SEE PAGE 86)

U.S. Senate Collection

President McKinley Reviewing the Inaugural Procession from the Stand in Front of the White House

Ceremony, shifting the focus of excitement to the post-Inaugural Procession, rather than the escort to the Capitol. In 1881, President James Garfield reviewed the parade from a specially built stand in front of the White House. Reviewing stands were also erected along Pennsylvania Avenue for visitors. In 1897, President McKinley reviewed the parade in a glass-enclosed stand to protect him from cold, and possibly harsh, weather.

Despite a blizzard that forced the Inauguration Ceremony indoors for William H. Taft in 1909, the parade proceeded as planned, as workers busily cleared snow from the parade route. For the first time, the First Lady accompanied her husband as they led the parade from the Capitol to the White House. The only parade known to have been canceled owing to bad weather was Ronald Reagan's second in 1985, when frigid temperatures made the situation dangerous. The largest parade, with 73 bands, 59 floats, horses, elephants, and civilian and military vehicles, and lasting 4 hours and 32 minutes, occurred in 1953 at Dwight D. Eisenhower's first Inauguration. Today, the limit is set at 15,000 participants.

Women first participated in the Inaugural Parade in 1917, at Wilson's second Inauguration. In 1921,

In 1865, during Abraham Lincoln's second Inauguration, African Americans marched in the parade for the first time. Four companies of African American troops, a lodge of African American Odd Fellows, and African American Masons joined the procession to the Capitol, and then back to the White House after the Inaugural.

In 1873, President Grant started the tradition of reviewing the parade at the White House after the Inaugural

President Warren G. Harding became the first President to ride in the procession in an automobile. The parade was first televised in 1949, at the Inauguration of Harry S. Truman. Jimmy Carter broke precedent in 1977 by walking in the parade, from the Capitol to the White House, with his wife Rosalynn and their daughter Amy.

Today, the parade is organized by the Joint Task Force National Capitol Region, and participants are selected by the Presidential Inaugural Committee. Requests to participate in Inauguration Day events for marching bands, marching units, mounted units, and other performers are collected by the Joint Task Force National Capitol Region.

PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL BALL

On May 7, 1789, one week after the Inauguration of George Washington in New York City, sponsors held a ball to honor the new President. It was not until 1809, however, after the Inauguration of James Madison at the Capitol in Washington, D.C., that the tradition of the Inaugural Ball began. That night, First Lady Dolley Madison hosted the gala at Long's Hotel. Four hundred tickets sold for \$4 each. In 1833 two balls were staged for President Andrew Jackson, one at Carusi's Assembly Rooms, and the other at Central Masonic Hall. William Henry Harrison attended all three of the 1841 Inaugural Balls held in his honor.

The Inaugural Ball quickly turned into an anticipated highlight of Washington society, and its location became a prime topic of discussion and angst. Organizers wanted a building that could accommodate large numbers of guests. A temporary wooden building was erected in the city's Judiciary Square in 1849 for one of Zachary Taylor's Inaugural Balls. By the time of James Buchanan's Inauguration in 1857, the idea of multiple balls was abandoned for one grand ball that could accommodate thousands of guests. Again, a temporary ballroom was built in Judiciary Square for the occasion. Food purchased for Buchanan's ball included \$3000 worth of wine, 400 gallons of oysters, 500 quarts of chicken salad, 1200 quarts of ice cream, 60 saddles of mutton, 8 rounds of beef, 75 hams, and 125 tongues.

In 1865, the ball following Lincoln's second Inauguration took place in the model room of the Patent Office-the first time a government building was used for the celebration. The Inaugural Ball for Grant's 1869 Inauguration was held in the north wing of the Treasury Building. Apparently there was not enough room there for dancing, and a snafu in the checkroom forced many guests to leave without their coats and hats. So for Grant's 1873 Inauguration, a temporary building was again constructed in Judiciary Square.

Grant's second ball proved a disaster, however. The weather that night was freezing cold, and the temporary structure had no heat or insulation. Guests danced in their overcoats and hats, the food was cold, they ran out of coffee and hot chocolate, and even the caged decorative canaries froze. Later Inaugural Balls were held at the National Museum building (now the Smithsonian Arts and Industries building) and the Pension Building, which became the favorite venue from 1885 through 1909.

In 1913, the city's Inaugural organizers began planning the ball to celebrate Woodrow Wilson's Inauguration, again to be held at the Pension Building, but President-elect Wilson thought otherwise. He felt the ball was too expensive and unnecessary for the solemn occasion of the Inaugural, and asked the Inaugural Committee to cancel it. The city of Washington had not missed

an Inaugural Ball since 1853, when a grieving President Franklin Pierce-mourning the recent loss of his son-asked that the ball be cancelled. Although some D.C. residents felt very disappointed by Wilson's request, others felt relieved. The Pension Building was often closed for over a week in preparation for the ball, causing the government's business there to shut down.

President-elect Warren G. Harding also requested that the Inaugural Committee do away with the elaborate ball (and the parade as well) in 1921, hoping to set an example of thrift and simplicity. The committee complied, and instead, the chairman of the Inaugural Ball committee hosted a huge private party at his home. Subsequent Inaugurations followed this trend, with charity balls becoming the fashion for the Inaugurations of Calvin Coolidge, Herbert Hoover, and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

President Harry Truman revived the official ball in 1949. Organizers for Dwight D. Eisenhower's 1953 Inaugural Ball added a second event due to the great demand for tickets. Four years later, Eisenhower's second Inauguration featured four balls. Kennedy attended five in 1961. President Carter attempted to strip the balls of their glitz and glamour in 1977, calling them parties and charging no more than \$25 each, but by the 2nd Inaugural of President William Jefferson Clinton in 1997, the number of balls reached an all-time high of fourteen. George W. Bush's Inaugural in 2001 saw the number of official balls decline to eight, and his 2nd Inaugural in 2005 was celebrated with nine official balls.

President	Number of Balls Attended	Date
Barack H. Obama	10	January 20, 2009
George W. Bush	9	January 20, 2005
George W. Bush	8	January 20, 2001
William J. Clinton	14	January 20, 1997
William J. Clinton	11	January 20, 1993
George H.W. Bush	9	January 20, 1989
Ronald W. Reagan	9	January 21, 1985
Ronald W. Reagan	10	January 20, 1981
James E. Carter	7	January 20, 1977

President	Number of Balls Attended	Date
Richard M. Nixon	5	January 20, 1973
Richard M. Nixon	6	January 20, 1969
Lyndon Baines Johnson	4	January 20, 1965
John F. Kennedy	5	January 20, 1961
Dwight D. Eisenhower	4	January 20, 1957
Dwight D. Eisenhower	2	January 20, 1953
Harry S. Truman	1	January 20, 1949

U.S. Capitol History and Facts

HOW THE LOCATION FOR THE U.S. CAPITOL WAS CHOSEN

The Capitol is located in Washington, D.C., at the eastern end of the National Mall on a plateau 88 feet above the level of the Potomac River, commanding a westward view across the Capitol Reflecting Pool to the Washington Monument 1.4 miles away and the Lincoln Memorial 2.2 miles away.

Before 1791, the federal government had no permanent site. The early Congresses met in eight different cities: Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lancaster, York, Princeton, Annapolis, Trenton, and New York City. The subject of a permanent capital for the government of the United States was first raised by Congress in 1783; it was ultimately addressed in Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution (1787), which gave the Congress legislative authority over “such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of Particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States. ...”

In 1788, the state of Maryland ceded to Congress “any district in this State, not exceeding ten miles square,” and in 1789 the state of Virginia ceded an equivalent amount of land. In accordance with the “Residence Act” passed by Congress in 1790, President Washington in 1791 selected the area that is now the District of Columbia from the land ceded by Maryland (private landowners whose property fell within this area were compensated by a payment of £25 per acre); that ceded by Virginia was not used for the capital and was returned to Virginia in 1846. Also under the provisions of that Act, he selected three Commissioners to survey the site and oversee the design and construction of the capital city and its government buildings. The Commissioners, in turn, selected the French engineer Pierre Charles L'Enfant to plan the new city of Washington. L'Enfant's plan, which was influenced by the gardens at Versailles, arranged the city's streets and avenues in a grid overlaid with baroque diagonals; the result is a functional and aesthetic whole in which government buildings are balanced against public lawns, gardens, squares, and paths. The Capitol itself was located at the elevated east end of the Mall, on the brow of what was then called Jenkins' Hill. The site was, in L'Enfant's words, “a pedestal waiting for a monument.”

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CONSTRUCTION HISTORY OF THE U.S. CAPITOL

Begun in 1793, the United States Capitol has been built, burnt, rebuilt, extended, and restored. The Capitol that we see today is the result of several major periods of construction; it stands as a monument to the ingenuity, determination, and skill of the American people.

In accordance with the “Residence Act” passed by Congress in 1790, President George Washington in 1791 selected the area that is now the District of Columbia from land ceded by Maryland. He also selected three commissioners to survey the site and oversee the design and construction of the capital city and its government buildings. The commissioners, in turn, hired the French engineer Pierre Charles L'Enfant to plan the new city of Washington. He located the Capitol at the elevated east end of the Mall, on the brow of what was then called Jenkins' Hill. The site was, in L'Enfant's words, “a pedestal waiting for a monument.”

L'Enfant was expected to design the U.S. Capitol Building and to supervise its construction. However, he refused to produce any drawings for the building, claiming that he carried the design

“in his head”; this fact and his refusal to consider himself subject to the commissioners' authority led to his dismissal in 1792. In March of that year the commissioners announced a competition, suggested by Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson, that would award \$500 and a city lot to whoever produced “the most approved plan” for the U.S. Capitol Building by mid-July. None of the 17 plans submitted, however, were wholly satisfactory. In October, a letter arrived from Dr. William Thornton, a Scottish-trained physician living in Tortola, British West Indies, requesting an opportunity to present a plan even though the competition had closed. The commissioners granted this request.

Thornton's plan depicted a building composed of three sections. The central section, which was topped by a low dome, was to be flanked on the north and south by two rectangular wings (one for the Senate and one for the House of Representatives). President Washington commended the plan for its “grandeur, simplicity and convenience,” and on April 5, 1793, it was accepted by the commissioners; Washington gave his formal approval on July 25.

1793 - 1829

President Washington laid the cornerstone of the U.S. Capitol in the building's southeast corner on September 18, 1793, with Masonic ceremonies. Work progressed under the direction of three architects in succession. Stephen H. Hallet (an entrant in the earlier competition) and George Hadfield were eventually dismissed by the Commissioners because of inappropriate design changes that they tried to impose; James Hoban, the architect of the White House, saw the first phase of the project through to completion.

Construction was a laborious and time-consuming process: the sandstone used for the building had to be ferried on boats from the quarries at Aquia, Virginia; workers had to be induced to leave their homes to come to the relative wilderness of Capitol Hill; and funding was inadequate. By August 1796 the commissioners were forced to focus the entire work effort on the building's north wing so that it at least could be ready for government occupancy as scheduled. Even so, some third-floor rooms were still unfinished when the Congress, the Supreme Court, the Library of Congress, and the courts of the District of Columbia occupied the U.S. Capitol in late 1800.

In 1803, Congress allocated funds to resume construction. A year earlier, the office of the commissioners had been abolished and replaced by a Superintendent of the City of Washington. To oversee the renewed construction effort, Benjamin Henry Latrobe was appointed architect. The first professional architect and engineer to work in America, Latrobe modified Thornton's plan for the south wing to include space for offices and committee rooms; he also introduced alterations to simplify the construction work.

Latrobe began work in 1804 by removing a squat, oval, temporary building known as “the Oven,” which had been erected in 1801 as a meeting place for the House of Representatives. By 1807 construction on the south wing was sufficiently advanced that the House was able to occupy its new legislative chamber, and the wing was completed in 1811.

In 1808, as work on the south wing progressed, Latrobe began the rebuilding of the north wing, which had fallen into disrepair. Rather than simply repair the wing, he redesigned the interior of the building to increase its usefulness and durability; among his changes was the addition of a chamber for the Supreme Court. By 1811 he had completed the eastern half of this wing, but funding was being increasingly diverted to preparations for a second war with Great Britain. By 1813, Latrobe had no further work in Washington and so he departed, leaving the north and south

wings of the U.S. Capitol connected only by a temporary wooden passageway.

The War of 1812 left the Capitol, in Latrobe's later words, "a most magnificent ruin": on August 24, 1814, British troops set fire to the building, and only a sudden rainstorm prevented its complete destruction. Immediately after the fire, Congress met for one session in Blodget's Hotel, which was at Seventh and E Streets, N.W. From 1815 to 1819, Congress occupied a building erected for it on First Street, N.E., on part of the site now occupied by the Supreme Court Building. This building later came to be known as the Old Brick Capitol.

Latrobe returned to Washington in 1815, when he was rehired to restore the U.S. Capitol Building. In addition to making repairs, he took advantage of this opportunity to make further changes in the building's interior design (for example, an enlargement of the Senate Chamber) and introduce new materials (for example, marble discovered along the upper Potomac). However, he came under increasing pressure because of construction delays (most of which were beyond his control) and cost overruns. He resigned his post in November 1817.



Photo from Library of Congress

The Capitol as Completed by Bulfinch; John Plumbe, Jr.

On January 8, 1818, Charles Bulfinch, a prominent Boston architect, was appointed Latrobe's successor. Continuing the restoration of the north and south wings, he was able to make the chambers for the Supreme Court, the House, and the Senate ready for use by 1819. Bulfinch also redesigned and supervised the construction of the Capitol Building's central section. The copper-covered wooden dome that topped this section was made higher than Bulfinch considered appropriate to the building's size (at the direction of President James Monroe and Secretary of State John Quincy Adams). After completing the last part of the building in 1826, Bulfinch spent the next few years on

the Capitol's decoration and landscaping. In 1829, his work was done and his position with the government was terminated. In the 20 years following Bulfinch's tenure, the Capitol was entrusted to the care of the Commissioner of Public Buildings.

1830 - 1868

The Capitol was by this point already an impressive structure. At ground level, its length was 351 feet 7-1/2 inches and its width was 282 feet 10-1/2 inches. Up to the year 1827--records from later years being incomplete--the project cost was \$2,432,851.34. Improvements to the building continued in the years to come (running water in 1832, gas lighting in the 1840s), but by 1850 its size could no longer accommodate the increasing numbers of senators and representatives from newly admitted states. The Senate therefore voted to hold another competition, offering a prize of \$500 for the best plan to extend the Capitol. Several suitable plans were submitted, some proposing an eastward extension of the building and others proposing the addition of large north and south wings. However, Congress was unable to decide between these two approaches, and the prize money was divided among five architects. Thus, the tasks of selecting a plan and appointing an architect fell to President Millard Fillmore.

Fillmore's choice was Thomas U. Walter, a Philadelphia architect who had entered the competition. On July 4, 1851, in a ceremony whose principal oration was delivered by Secretary of State Daniel Webster, the President laid the cornerstone for the northeast corner of the House wing in accordance with Walter's plans. Over the next 14 years, Walter supervised the construction of the extensions, ensuring their compatibility with the architectural style of the existing building. However, because the Aquia Creek sandstone used earlier had already deteriorated noticeably, he chose to use marble for the exterior. For the veneer, Walter selected marble quarried at Lee, Massachusetts, and for the columns he used marble from Cockeysville, Maryland.

Walter faced several significant challenges during the course of construction. Chief among these was the steady imposition by the government of additional tasks without additional pay. Aside from his work on the U.S. Capitol extensions and dome, Walter designed the wings of the Patent Office building, extensions to the Treasury and Post Office buildings, and the Marine barracks in Pensacola and Brooklyn. When the Library of Congress in the Capitol's west central section was gutted by a fire in 1851, Walter was commissioned to restore it. He also encountered obstacles in his work on the Capitol extensions. His location of the legislative chambers was changed in 1853 at the direction of President Franklin Pierce, based on the suggestions of the newly appointed supervising engineer, Captain Montgomery C. Meigs.

In general, however, the project progressed rapidly: the House of Representatives was able to meet in its new chamber on December 16, 1857, and the Senate first met in its present chamber on January 4, 1859. The old House chamber was later designated National Statuary Hall. In 1861, most construction was suspended because of the Civil War, and the Capitol was used briefly as a military barracks, hospital and bakery. In 1862, work on the entire building was resumed.



Architect of the Capitol
**Construction of the Capitol Extension and
Dome, 1861**

As the new wings were constructed, more than doubling the length of the Capitol, it became apparent that the dome erected by Bulfinch no longer suited the building's proportions. In 1855 Congress voted for its replacement based on Walter's design for a new, fireproof cast-iron dome. The old dome was removed in 1856, and 5,000,000 pounds of new masonry was placed on the existing Rotunda walls. Iron used in the dome construction had an aggregate weight of 8,909,200 pounds and was lifted into place by steam-powered derricks.

In 1859 Thomas Crawford's plaster model for the Statue of Freedom, designed for the top of the dome, arrived from the sculptor's studio in Rome. With a height of 19 feet 6 inches, the statue was almost 3 feet taller than specified, and Walter was compelled to make revisions to his design for the dome. When cast in bronze by Clark Mills at his foundry on the outskirts of Washington, it weighed 14,985 pounds. The statue was lifted into place atop the dome in 1863, its final section being installed on December 2 to the accompaniment of gun salutes from the forts around the city.

The work on the dome and the extensions was completed under the direction of Edward Clark,

who had served as Walter's assistant and was appointed Architect of the Capitol in 1865 after Walter's resignation. In 1866, the Italian-born artist Constantino Brumidi finished the canopy fresco, a monumental painting entitled The Apotheosis of Washington. The Capitol extensions were completed in 1868.

1869 - 1902

Clark continued to hold the post of Architect of the Capitol until his death in 1902. During his tenure, the Capitol underwent considerable modernization. Steam heat was gradually installed in the Old Capitol. In 1874 the first elevator was installed, and in the 1880s electric lighting began to replace gas lights.

Between 1884 and 1891, the marble terraces on the north, west, and south sides of the Capitol were constructed. As part of the grounds plan devised by landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, these terraces not only added over 100 rooms to the Capitol but also provided a broader, more substantial visual base for the building.

On November 6, 1898, a gas explosion and fire in the original north wing dramatically illustrated the need for fireproofing. The roofs over the Statuary Hall wing and the original north wing were reconstructed and fireproofed, the work being completed in 1902 by Clark's successor, Elliott Woods. In 1901 the space in the west central front vacated by the Library of Congress was converted to committee rooms.

1903 - 1962

During the remainder of Woods's service, which ended with his death in 1923, no major structural work was required on the Capitol Building. The activities performed in the building were limited chiefly to cleaning and refurbishing the interior. David Lynn, the Architect of the Capitol from 1923 until his retirement in 1954, continued these tasks. Between July 1949 and January 1951, the corroded roofs and skylights of both wings and the connecting corridors were replaced with new roofs of concrete and steel, covered with copper. The cast-iron and glass ceilings of the House and Senate chambers were replaced with ceilings of stainless steel and plaster, with a laylight of carved glass and bronze in the middle of each. The House and Senate chambers were completely remodeled, improvements such as modern air conditioning and lighting were added, and acoustical problems were solved. During this renovation program, the House and Senate vacated their chambers on several occasions so that the work could progress.

The next significant modification made to the Capitol was the East Front extension. This project was carried out under the supervision of Architect of the Capitol J. George Stewart, who served from 1954 until his death in 1970. Begun in 1958, it involved the construction of a new East Front 32 feet 6 inches east of the old front, faithfully reproducing the sandstone structure in marble. The old sandstone walls were not destroyed; rather, they were left in place to become a part of the interior wall and are now buttressed by the addition. The marble columns of the connecting corridors were also moved and reused. Other elements of this project included repairing the dome, constructing a subway terminal under the Senate steps, reconstructing those steps, cleaning both wings, birdproofing the building, providing furniture and furnishings for the 90 new rooms created by the extension, and improving the lighting throughout the building. The project was completed in 1962.

1962 - 2008

Following the 1971 appointment of George M. White, FAIA, as Architect of the Capitol, the

building was both modernized and restored. Electronic voting equipment was installed in the House chamber in 1973; facilities were added to allow television coverage of the House and Senate debates in 1979 and 1986, respectively; and improved climate control, electronic surveillance systems, and new computer and communications facilities have been added to bring the Capitol up to date. The Old Senate Chamber, National Statuary Hall, and the Old Supreme Court Chamber, on the other hand, were restored to their mid-19th-century appearance for the nation's 1976 Bicentennial celebration.

In 1983, work began on the strengthening, renovation and preservation of the West Front of the U.S. Capitol. Structural problems had developed over the years because of defects in the original foundations, deterioration of the sandstone facing material, alterations to the basic building fabric (a fourth-floor addition and channeling of the walls to install interior utilities), and damage from the fires of 1814 and 1851 and the 1898 gas explosion.

To strengthen the structure, over 1,000 stainless steel tie rods were set into the building's masonry. More than 30 layers of paint were removed, and damaged stonework was repaired or replicated. Ultimately, 40 percent of the sandstone blocks were replaced with limestone. The walls were treated with a special consolidant and then painted to match the marble wings. The entire project was completed in 1987, well ahead of schedule and under budget.

A related project, completed in January 1993, effected the repair of the Olmsted terraces, which had been subject to damage from settling, and converted the terrace courtyards into several thousand square feet of meeting space.

As the U.S. Capitol Building entered its third century, restoration and modernization work continued under the guidance of Alan M. Hantman, FAIA, who was appointed Architect of the Capitol in 1997 following George M. White's 1995 retirement, and Stephen T. Ayers, FAIA, LEED AP, who was appointed Architect of the Capitol in 2010 after serving as Acting Architect of the Capitol since Mr. Hantman's retirement in 2007. Major projects included conservation of the Rotunda canopy and frieze and the Statue of Freedom, creation of murals in three first-floor House corridors, and replacement of worn Minton tiles in the Senate corridors. Permanent television broadcasting facilities were installed in the Senate Chamber, and the subway system linking the U.S. Capitol with the Dirksen and Hart Senate Office Buildings was replaced with a new system. Repair and restoration of the House monumental stairs was completed in 1996. A program of barrier removal begun in the 1970s continues in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

2008-Present

Opened in 2008, the U.S. Capitol Visitor Center is the newest addition to the historic Capitol Building. At nearly 580,000 square feet, the Visitor Center is the largest project in the Capitol's more than two-century history and is approximately three-quarters the size of the Capitol itself. The entire facility is located underground on the east side of the Capitol so as not to detract from the appearance of the Capitol Building and Grounds designed by Frederick Law Olmsted in 1874. The Capitol Visitor Center contains exhibits, orientation displays, theaters and other facilities to make the visitor's experience in the Capitol more informative and meaningful.

For more information and a video on the history of the U.S. Capitol please visit:
[History of the U.S. Capitol](#)

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES & HISTORIC SPACES

Designed from the outset to house the United States Congress, the Capitol was a bold experiment in a new nation. The building has been enlarged and modified over the years, and it contains some of the most important spaces in American history and architecture.

As the Capitol Complex has been expanded, new buildings have reflected the taste and values of their time, offering the latest amenities available while retaining a connection to the Capitol's neoclassical forms.

THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL



Dome--The cast-iron dome of the United States Capitol, constructed between 1855 and 1866, may well be the most famous man-made landmark in America. It is such a fitting finale for the building it crowns, so familiar and dignified, that it seems surprising that its design and construction came late in the Capitol's architectural evolution. Only the marble west front terraces (1884-1892) and the east front extension (1958-1962) are more recent additions to the Capitol than its dome.

For more information on the United States Capitol Dome please visit:

[The United States Capitol Dome](#)



Rotunda--The Rotunda is a large, domed, circular room located in the center of the Capitol on the second floor. It has been used for ceremonial functions, such as the unveiling of statues, Inaugurations, and the lying in state of distinguished citizens. Its lower walls hold historic paintings, and a frescoed band, or "frieze," depicting significant events in American history rings its upper walls. The Rotunda canopy, a 4664-square-foot fresco painting entitled *The Apotheosis of Washington*, depicts the first President of the United States rising into the clouds in glory.

For more information on the Rotunda please visit:

[Rotunda](#)



Old Senate Chamber--This semicircular, half-domed chamber, located north of the Rotunda, was occupied by the Senate between 1810 and 1859. After the Senate moved to its present chamber, this room was used by the Supreme Court from 1860 until 1935.

For more information on the Old Senate Chamber please visit:

[Old Senate Chamber](#)



Old Supreme Court Chamber--Until 1935, the Capitol housed the Supreme Court of the United States as well as the Congress. This semicircular, umbrella-vaulted room, located north of the Crypt, was used by the Court between 1810 and 1860.

For more information on the Old Supreme Court Chamber please visit:

[Old Supreme Court Chamber](#)



Crypt--On the Capitol's first floor is the Crypt, which lies beneath the Rotunda and dome directly above. Despite its name, the Crypt has never been used for funerary purposes; it serves today for the display of sculpture and interpretive exhibits.

For more information on the Crypt please visit:

[Crypt](#)



Hall of Columns--The Hall of Columns is a dramatic, high-ceilinged corridor over 100 feet long on the first floor of the Capitol's House wing. It takes its name from the 28 fluted, white marble columns that line the corridor. Since 1976, the hall has housed part of the National Statuary Hall Collection.

For more information on the Hall of Columns please visit:

[Hall of Columns](#)



National Statuary Hall (The Old Hall of the House)--The House of Representatives first occupied this space south of the Rotunda in 1809 and used it as their meeting room for almost 50 years. In 1857 the House moved to its present chamber, and in 1864 Congress invited each state to contribute two statues of prominent citizens to a for permanent display in the room, which was renamed National Statuary Hall. Today it houses part of the National Statuary Hall Collection.

For more information on Statuary Hall please visit:

[Statuary Hall](#)



The Brumidi Corridors--The vaulted, ornately decorated corridors on the first floor of the Senate wing are called the Brumidi Corridors in honor of Constantino Brumidi, the Italian artist who designed the murals and the major elements. Brumidi first painted at the Capitol in 1855, and he spent much of the next 25 years until his death in 1880 decorating the building's rooms and corridors.

For more information on the Brumidi Corridors please visit:
[Brumidi Corridors](#)



Minton Tiles--The richly patterned and colored tiled floors are one of the most striking features of the extensions of the United States Capitol. Architect Thomas U. Walter chose encaustic tile for its beauty, durability, and sophistication.

For more information on the Minton Tiles please visit:
[Minton Tiles](#)



The Small Senate Rotunda--The small rotunda in the old Senate wing of the Capitol was designed by Benjamin Henry Latrobe as an ornamental air shaft. It was constructed after the fire of 1814 as a means of lighting the corridors and circulating air into rooms that open onto the space.

For more information on the small Senate Rotunda please visit:
[The Small Senate Rotunda](#)



The Small House Rotunda--The Small House Rotunda is one of the most architecturally significant spaces in the Capitol. It was designed in 1804 by architect Benjamin Henry Latrobe during his first building campaign after he was appointed by Thomas Jefferson to construct the south wing of the Capitol.

For more information on the small House Rotunda please visit:
[The Small House Rotunda](#)

*Joint Congressional Committee
on Inaugural Ceremonies*

JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES (JCCIC)

The Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies (JCCIC) plans and executes all Inaugural Activities at the United States Capitol, including the Inaugural Swearing-In Ceremonies of the President and Vice President of the United States and the traditional Inaugural Luncheon that follows.

Upon passage of a concurrent resolution, the JCCIC is established and the members appointed. The Vice President appoints Senators and the Speaker of the House of Representatives appoints House members. The JCCIC is usually comprised of the Senate Majority Leader (at the time of appointment), the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Majority and Minority Leaders of the House of Representatives.

HISTORY OF THE JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

On January 21, 2013, the newly elected President of the United States will take the constitutional oath of office marking the 57th formal Presidential Inaugural Ceremony since 1789. In all, U.S. Presidents have been sworn into office 68 times-usually in public, sometimes in private following

the death or resignation of a President, or because Inauguration Day fell on a Sunday. The U.S. Senate oversaw the first 28 Inaugurations of both the President and Vice President. On February 4, 1901 the Senate approved a concurrent resolution to create the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies. The Senate and House of Representatives then appointed members on February 5, 1901. Since 1901, all Inaugural Ceremonies at the U.S. Capitol have been organized by the JCCIC.

A separate Presidential Inaugural Committee, appointed by the President-elect, has responsibility for all official Inaugural events other than those held at the Capitol. The military also plays a role with the Joint Task Force National Capitol

Region, which coordinates all military participation and support for the Inaugural Ceremonies. Although the United States Constitution specified the oath to be taken by the President, the Framers of the Constitution provided that Congress would determine when and where the Inauguration would take place. As the nation grew, so too did interest in the Presidential Inaugurations. By the late 1820s, what had typically been a small, indoor ceremony moved



Photo from the Library of Congress

President Coolidge, Mrs. Coolidge and Senator Curtis on the way to the Capitol, March 4, 1925

outdoors, allowing more people to witness this important event first hand. By the end of the 19th century, the Presidential Inauguration had evolved into an elaborate day-long event, marked by parades, fireworks, luncheons, and glamorous Inaugural Balls. As the event evolved, so did the Senate's role in the ceremony, and increasingly the House of Representatives became frustrated by their lack of involvement in the planning stage of Presidential Inaugurations.

In March of 1897, as preparations for William McKinley's first Inauguration were underway, members of the House of Representatives protested when they learned Senators would receive twice as many Inaugural tickets. Representatives were further angered when they discovered the Inaugural Platform would be built entirely in front of the Senate wing of the Capitol. "In other words," the *Washington Post* reported, "the House is not to be recognized in this matter even a little bit." Senators defended their actions by reminding their House colleagues that, as a continuing body which advises the President on nominations and treaties, the Senate held a unique position within the federal government, one that was co-equal with the President. The Senate maintained its control over the 1897 Inauguration, but four years later the responsibilities were shared by both houses of Congress.

Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies was formed in 1901 to oversee Inaugural Ceremonies at the United States Capitol. Representatives Joseph Cannon, John Dalzell, and Thomas McRae joined Senators Marcus Hanna, John Spooner and James Jones to plan McKinley's second Inaugural. Hanna chaired the committee, and continued the Senate tradition of accompanying the President-elect on his carriage ride to the Capitol. By all accounts, the joint effort was a success. The 1901 ceremony included parades and exhibitions viewed by the new President from a glass-enclosed reviewing stand at the White House, and the whole event was recorded-for the first time-by motion picture cameras.



Photo from Library of Congress
Senator Marcus Hanna

Since 1901, Congress has created a new Inaugural Committee every four years to plan and conduct the Inaugural activities at the Capitol, including the swearing-in ceremony and the luncheon honoring the President and Vice President. As tradition dictates, the Committee includes the Senate Majority Leader (at the time of appointment), the chair and ranking member of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Majority and Minority Leaders of the House of Representatives.

The Joint Committee for the 2013 Presidential Inaugural Ceremonies was authorized by S. Con. Res. 35, which passed the Senate on March 1, 2012, and the House on March 5th. In accordance with tradition, the Senate representatives on JCCIC are Majority Leader Harry Reid, Rules Committee Chairman Charles E. Schumer, and Rules Committee Ranking Member Lamar Alexander. The House members of JCCIC are Speaker John A. Boehner, Majority Leader Eric Cantor, and Democratic Leader Nancy Pelosi.

*The Military and the 2013 Inaugural
Ceremonies*



Fact Sheet
Joint Task Force – National Capital Region
In support of the 57th Presidential Inauguration

General Information

- Joint Task Force – National Capital Region (JTF-NCR) is a joint service command charged with coordinating all military ceremonial support for the 57th Presidential Inauguration. As a joint command, it includes members from all branches of the armed forces of the United States.
- The U.S. military has participated in this important American tradition since April 30, 1789, when members of the U.S. Army, local militia units and Revolutionary War veterans escorted George Washington to his first Inauguration Ceremony at Federal Hall in New York City.
- Armed forces personnel provide ceremonial support to the 57th Presidential Inauguration during the 10-day Inaugural period from Jan. 16 to 25, 2013. This support comprises musical units, marching bands, color guards, salute batteries and honor cordons, which render appropriate ceremonial honors to the commander in chief. Approximately 5,000 service members are participating in ceremonial support roles during the Inaugural period.
- Maj. Gen. Michael S. Linnington, U.S. Army, Commander, JFHQ-NCR, is the Commander of JTF-NCR. Brig. Gen. James P. Scanlan, U.S. Air Force, is assigned as the JTF-NCR Deputy, Inaugural support; and Command Sgt. Maj. David Turnbull, U.S. Army, serves as the JTF-NCR senior enlisted advisor.
- JTF-NCR closely coordinates with the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies (JCCIC) and the Presidential Inaugural Committee (PIC).

The Inaugural Parade

- The Department of Defense, in the early 1950s, established the Armed Forces Inaugural Committee as a joint military organization to oversee military ceremonial support to the Inauguration. JTF-NCR has assumed AFIC's role for the 57th Presidential Inauguration. The first Inaugural parade supported by AFIC – President Eisenhower's in 1953 – lasted more than five hours and remains the longest Inaugural Parade to date.
- President Eisenhower's 1957 Inauguration consisted of close to 9,000 military personnel.
- President Kennedy's 1961 Inaugural Parade consisted of more than 15,000 military and 15,000 civilian personnel and took more than three hours to pass the reviewing stand. In addition, the military provided VIP escorts and supported three Inaugural Balls.

- In 1977, the military continued its ceremonial role even though cold weather was a major factor. During his Inaugural Parade, President Carter walked along Pennsylvania Avenue, which has since become a traditional practice for all newly-elected presidents.

Did you know?

- Historically, there have been 1,580 military members, who make up a “street cordon,” and line the parade route to render honors to the commander in chief as he passes.
- The assembly area, where marching units gather and line up prior to starting the parade, was moved to the Ellipse for the 2009 Inaugural Parade. The 2013 parade has an assembly area stretching along the National Mall from 12th to 14th Streets.
- The 2005 Inaugural Parade consisted of more than 10,000 personnel: 45 marching bands, 48 marching units, 17 float units, 14 horse units, 217 horses, four stationary route acts and three roving route acts.
- In 2009, 1,382 parade applications were received and the parade consisted of more than 12,500 personnel: 51 marching bands, 55 marching units, 22 float units, 11 horse units, and 217 horses.



Frequently Asked Questions
Joint Task Force - National Capital Region
In support of the 57th Presidential Inauguration

Refer queries that cannot be answered with the information below to JTF-NCR Media Operations at 202-685-2525.

Q1. Why is the military involved in the presidential Inauguration?

A1. Military involvement in the Presidential Inauguration is a centuries-old tradition in which we honor our commander in chief, recognizing civilian control of the military, and celebrate democracy.

Q2. Are there limits to the military's participation in the Inaugural events?

A2. Every four years, the Department of Defense issues guidelines for military support to the Inauguration. These guidelines establish how and when military can be used to support the ceremonial events. Criteria require that the ceremonial support be appropriate to the occasion and at a level the public may consider reasonable.

Q3. What is the Presidential Inaugural Committee?

A3. The Presidential Inaugural Committee (PIC) is a non-profit organization representing the president-elect. This organization is responsible for organizing and funding the Inaugural events of the president-elect and vice president-elect. These official events may include: opening ceremonies, the Inaugural dinners, the Inaugural Parade and the Inaugural Balls. Because the PIC is not formed until after the November election, JTF-NCR provides invaluable assistance to the PIC by collecting applications from prospective parade participants, providing planning and logistical support to the parade, and coordinating ceremonial participation by military units.

Q4. How many troops will participate?

A4. This is a Presidential Inaugural Committee (PIC) decision, but historically, up to 5,000 military personnel have provided ceremonial support during the Inaugural period, which is defined as the five days before and four days after the Presidential Inauguration. Of these, nearly 200 service members will be reporting to JTF-NCR over a period of months leading up to the Inauguration in order to provide ceremonial planning and logistical support.

Q5. What is the distinction between the 57th Presidential Inauguration and the Inaugural period?

A5. The 57th Presidential Inauguration refers to the swearing-in ceremony that takes place on the Capitol steps on January 21, 2013, at noon. The Inaugural Period is the 10-day period from January 16 to 25, the five days that immediately precede the Inauguration and the four days that follow it.

Q6. Who is the approving authority for ceremonial support requests for the 57th Presidential Inauguration?

A6. The Joint Task Force-National Capital Region Deputy for Inaugural Support is the approving authority for ceremonial support requests that fall within the Department of Defense guidelines for military support to the Inauguration. Ceremonial support requests that do not fall within the DoD guidelines are forwarded to the Office of the Secretary of Defense for Decision.

Q7. Do military special forces play a security role?

A7. JTF-NCR's role in the Inauguration is ceremonial. Civilian law enforcement officers are responsible for the safety and security of all personnel during the Inaugural events. The primary agency for security for the Inauguration is the U.S. Secret Service (USSS).

Q8. Who pays the JTF-NCR military augmentees salaries?

A8. The individual service branches pay the salaries of the JTF-NCR personnel salaries, just as they do for the rest of their service members.

Q9. Who pays for military support of official Inaugural events?

A9. The DoD outlines what military support is reimbursable and what is not. An example of reimbursable support is the cost incurred by DoD while loading military-unique equipment. These costs include delivery, return, rehabilitation, replacement and operation of that equipment. An example of non-reimbursable support would be a joint service military cordon to provide honors to the president as commander in chief, the vice president, and our national colors at select locations along the Inaugural Parade route. Where support is deemed reimbursable, the Presidential Inaugural Committee and/or Joint Congressional Committee on Inauguration Ceremonies are responsible for the reimbursement.